THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

REPUBLICAN FORECASTS OF THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN *by more than 700 Editors, Senators, and Representatives from the Atlantic to the Pacific will appear in the December 18th issue of* THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Each authority makes known his choice of a Presidential candidate and tells what the campaign-issue will be. Will the Progressives run an independent ticket or come back into the fold? Reports from all parts of the nation also throw light on this vital political question. The edition of this issue will be limited, and orders should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment.*

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ON PREPAREDNESS

REPRESENTATIVE KITCHIN'S ATTACK upon President Wilson's defense-plans is even more embarrassing to the Democratic party than Mr. Bryan's opposition, as some observers see it. For Mr. Bryan is now merely a private tho influential Democrat, while the North Carolina Congressman, as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is the leader of the party in Congress, and therefore the man to whom the President would naturally look to steer his program past the shoals. Mr. Kitchin, it is true, explains that he is conducting his fight as an individual, and not as leader of the House, and the President, according to Washington dispatches, accepts this explanation. But many papers agree with the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) in thinking this distinction "absurd," and some of them do not hesitate to say that if he can not conscientiously cooperate with the President on what is likely to be the paramount issue before the next Congress he should surrender his leadership on the floor to some one who can. Thus even in Mr. Kitchin's own State we find this suggestion advanced by the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.), which thinks he might best preserve his convictions by sacrificing his ambitions, and by the Fayetteville *Observer* (Dem.), which remarks more bluntly that "he might follow Mr. Bryan's example and resign." To the New York *Commercial* (Com.), also, it "seems inconsistent" for Mr. Kitchin "to attack the defense-policy of the President and yet hold the position of spokesman for him in the House"—for "altho the Constitution does not make any provision for the representation of the Federal Administration in either branch of Congress, long-established custom has caused the leader of the President's party in the House so to be recognized." A Republican paper, the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, even warns President Wilson that his complacent attitude toward his refractory House leader may "create a suspicion of his own sincerity in the public mind." The "ridiculous" position in which Mr. Kitchin's action places his party is thus pictured by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

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THE HOUSE LEADER WHO OPPOSES THE WHITE HOUSE LEADER.

Majority Leader Kitchin calls the agitation for preparedness "tommyrot."

> "There must, of course, be a leader for the Administration's program, a leader to guide the party through the campaign for it on the floor. Mr. Kitchin, the elected leader, can not do it; he will be not much more than a spectator, if he carries out his promise to act simply as an individual; if he breaks that promise he will be a leader of the opposition. Therefore the leader in the preparedness fight must be some one else. That person, whoever he is, will then stand out in the public mind as the Democratic leader; for he will be doing the leading, he will be the Administration's general throughout the one campaign in Congress to which the public attention is turned, and throughout the first, the longer, and the more important part of the session. The party will have two leaders, the nominal and elected leader, passive or antagonistic, and the drafted leader, the emergency leader, who would in the natural course of events be the chairman of one of the military committees, but might be some one else. Trying to imagine a plight for the Democratic party on which it would be more supremely ridiculous than it ever has been even in the past, could any crafty and ingenious mind think up anything that would surpass this? For years the Democratic party in Congress and its comic leadership were the standing joke of politics; it redeemed itself at last with difficulty; but in its wildest absurdities, when its leaders led in one direction and its rank and file stampeded in another, it never reached this height."

The propriety of Mr. Kitchin's course, however, is defended by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) on the ground that, by the

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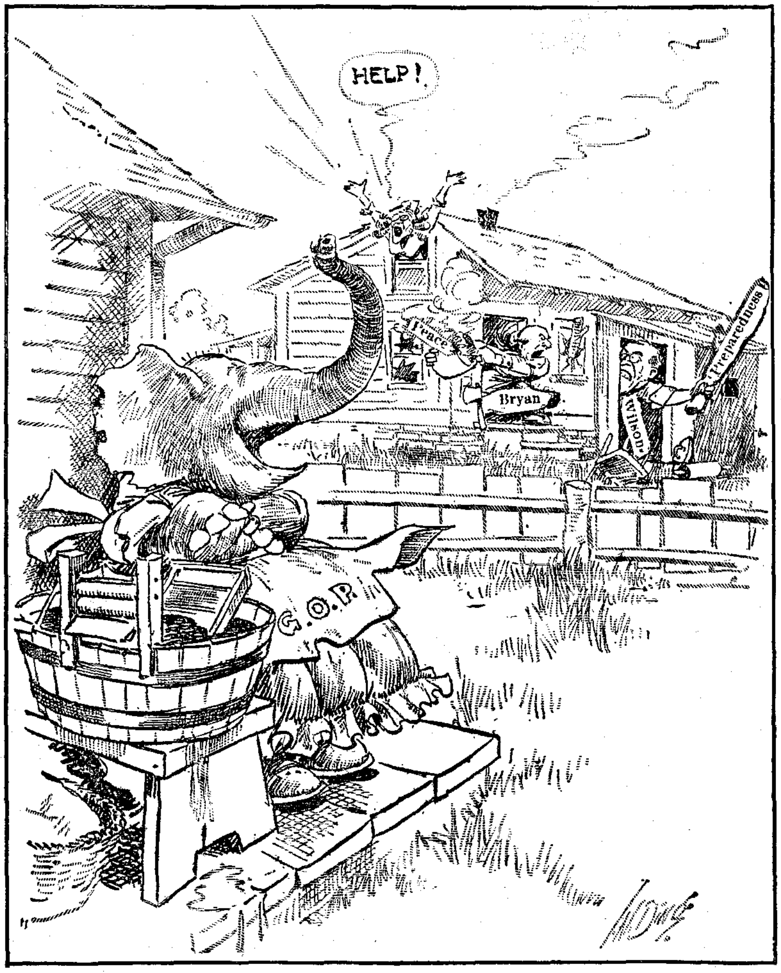
President's own avowal, the question of naval and military preparedness is not a party issue. Says this influential paper:

> "Mr. Kitchin's attitude, like that of Mr. Bryan, may be somewhat embarrassing to the President, but he is well within his rights, from whatever view-point his case may be considered. Army and Navy bills in Congress for years past have split the regular parties; there have been 'small-navy' men and 'big-navy' men on both the Republican and the Democratic sides. Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, a Democrat, could invariably be depended upon to fight for and vote for more war-ships than any one else in Congressional life. On the other hand, Republicans like Senator Burton, of Ohio, and Representatives Gillett and McCall, of Massachusetts, were usually found in opposition to heavy programs of naval construction. Party lines have not been sharply drawn in the past. There is no reason why they should be sharply drawn now. It follows that Mr. Kitchin may pass the floor-leadership over to some colleague when the Army and Navy bills are under debate and properly oppose them as an individual member, just as he might oppose woman suffrage or national prohibition.
>
> "Mr. Underwood did precisely that when the present Administration forced the Canal tolls repeal bill through Congress. Speaker Clark did the same thing, causing the chief political sensation of the session. There were predictions that the divergence of view between the President and two such important Democratic House leaders as Mr. Underwood and Speaker Clark would smash the Democratic party; but it didn't."



NOT WISHING ANYBODY ANY BAD LUCK, OF COURSE—

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

The public first learned of Mr. Kitchin's stand through the publication of the following letter, written to one of his North Carolina constituents:

> "I shall oppose the big-army and -navy program with all the earnestness and power I possess. However, my fear is that the President will push it through by an overwhelming majority. In the first place, practically all the Republicans will vote for it. In the second place, and altho I know the convictions of four-fifths of the Democrats are opposed to it, many of them—I fear, a large majority—will fling away their convictions to please the President and do his will, as I have seen them do it on two other occasions before."

This was followed by a long interview in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), in which he gives his reasons for opposing the Administration's program, as follows:

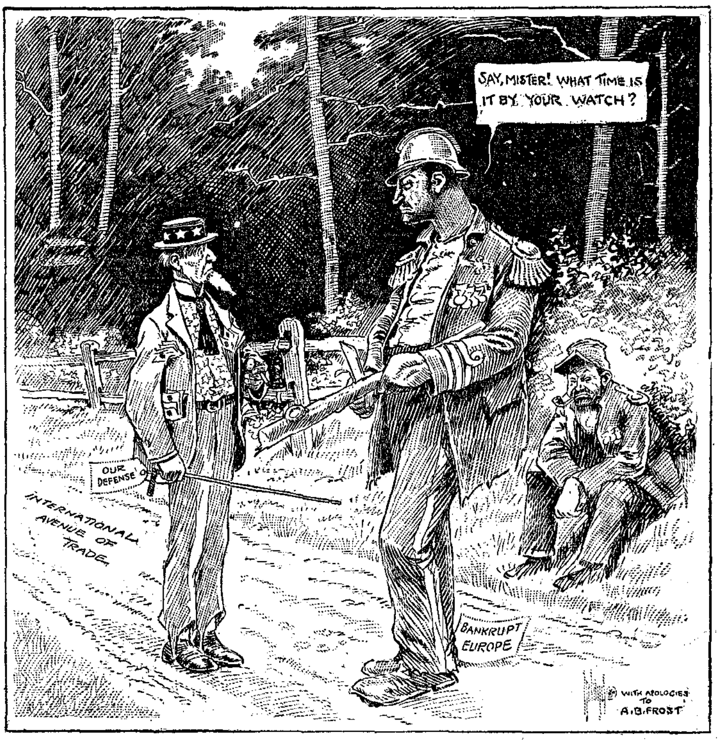
> "This five-year program of Mr. Wilson increases our naval appropriations many times more than the increase by Germany in the five years preceding the European War, and calls for the enormous expenditure of $120,000,000 more than the combined increase in naval expenditure of all the nations of the world for the ten years immediately preceding the European War.
>
> "This sudden, radical, and stupendous move for war-preparations is going to shock the civilized world, and, as Lord Rosebery's statement of to-day shows, will force the world again into an armed camp. The militarists and war-traffickers of every nation will point to our conduct as a reason why they should renew war-preparations on a larger scale than ever before, on a scale limited only by the ability of the nations undertaking it. However our own people may remain in ignorance of the terrible seriousness of the preparedness-program, every other country will feel convinced that in this tremendous self-imposed burden upon our resources we have other designs than mere self-defense."

Mr. Kitchin quotes such authorities as Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Badger to prove that our Navy is superior to any other navy afloat except that of Great Britain, and he argues that this first line of defense can be adequately supplemented by submarines, mines, and coast-defenses. Turning to the European War to point his argument, he continues:

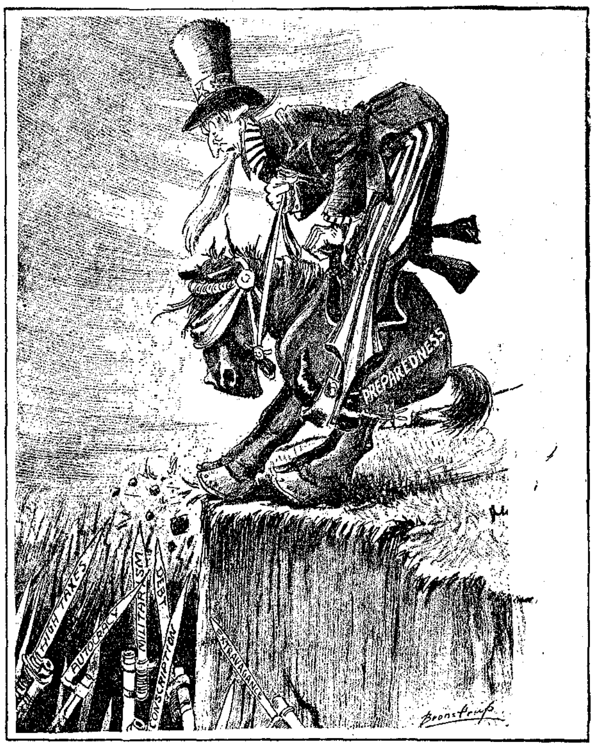
> "Why is it that German war-ships have not been able to force the Russian defenses in the Gulf of Riga, and so help von Hindenburg take the city of Riga, which he has been unable to do, despite his army's terrible loss of life? Why is it that the Allies could not force the Dardanelles with their ships? Coast-defenses, submarines, and mines! Why have not the Austrian or Italian fleets struck a blow at each other's coast? Why are our coasts safe from attack to-day, even if not one dollar more is spent beyond that now authorized? Coast-defenses, mines, submarines, and a fleet that is far superior to that of Germany. We have nineteen dreadnoughts or superdreadnoughts to Germany's sixteen—and a navy twice as great as that of Japan.
>
> "Then why, in Heaven's name, the demand that we act as if we were totally unprepared and could be walked over to-morrow, and involve ourselves in a program that will call, in my judgment, for much more than a billion in the next five years for the Navy and much more than a billion for the Army, besides letting loose in our country as never before the forces of militarism and navalism?"

Mr. Kitchin's fear that the Administration's moderate plan of defense will bankrupt the nation is "sheer nonsense" to the New York *Times*, and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) insists that there is nothing in the President's program that would justify further additions to the forces of any other nation. "National defense has made too much progress in the country to become a partizan question in the next Congress," affirms the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), while the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.) reminds us that the President's naval and military program does not contemplate aggression, but aims to defend this country against invasion and to maintain the liberties of the American people.

Mr. Kitchin is not by any means the only apostle of Bryan in Congress, Washington dispatches tell, and the Democratic majority in the House is only twenty-five—a small margin in a body of 435 members. We learn from the same source, however, that Speaker Clark has assured the President of his support,


SAY, MISTER! WHAT TIME IS IT BY YOUR WATCH?
OUR DEFENSE
INTERNATIONAL AVENUE OF TRADE
BANKRUPT EUROPE
WITH APOLOGIES TO A.B. FROST

UNPREPARED.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.



LOOK BEFORE LEAPING.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

OMINOUS OUTLOOK EITHER WAY.

and that the Administration's defense-program has been indorsed by the chairmen of the naval and military committees in both the House and Senate.

KNIVES OUT FOR THE SEAMEN'S LAW

FRIENDS of the Seamen's Law are doubtless prepared to meet what the press term a "formidable concerted move" for its repeal or drastic amendment by the new Congress convening next week. They will presumably contend, judging from their past arguments, that a law which makes ocean- and lake-travel safer and which "establishes human freedom for those toilers who go down to the sea in ships" must never be repealed. But unless it is repealed, or materially modified, say its opponents, there will be no American ships for these toilers to work in, and our travelers will have to trust themselves entirely to foreign officers and foreign crews. "The withdrawal of all the transpacific liners under the American flag engaged in the Oriental trade must be regarded as an accomplished fact," says the Springfield *Republican*, however the champions of the law may explain it. "The transpacific fleet of the Pacific Mail Company has been sold to a New York company." The *Minnesota*, last of the Great Northern's Oriental liners, and the largest steamer on the Pacific, is also to be sold. There has been talk of a new line under the Chinese flag. But, continues *The Republican*, "the Japanese Government now dominates the transportation situation by virtue of its subsidy system and Japanese ownership of 430,000 tons out of the total tonnage of 490,000 in the transpacific service." Besides these evil results, critics of the La Follette Law do not see how the law can be so enforced as to meet any of the desires of its framers. The Attorney-General, they note, has decided that the life-saving requirements can not be enforced against foreign ships. Secretary Redfield has announced that the drastic language-requirement and other provisions will be very liberally interpreted for the present. So, we read in the New York *Tribune:*

> "The wonderful masterpiece of deliberate statesmanship so applauded by its author has been shot to pieces even before it has had a chance to work. Nearly everybody affected by it wants it amended. Its life-saving provisions apart, it is hardly worth amending. The sooner its non-life-saving provisions are repealed the better it will be for ship-owners, for our seamen, and for the future of the American merchant marine."

"Kill the Seamen's Law," cries *The Iron Trade Review* in a leading editorial. "Overwhelming condemnation" of the law "has swept the country," asserts this Cleveland organ of the iron and steel business:

> "It comes not only from maritime interests, but also from the press and the people in all sections. It is not confined to any class. Many union-labor sympathizers who favored its passage are now protesting against its indorsement. The criticism, therefore, plainly is not an inspired propaganda. It is not in furtherance of any political campaign."

With *The Iron Trade Review* may be found a score of important trade-papers, and the New York *Tribune's* stand is that of practically the entire Republican press. Many Democratic papers, too, are displeased with the La Follette Law and its effects. But Democratic editors and leaders do not feel so free to demand the repeal of a law passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President. Mr. William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is, however, quite frank in saying what he thinks. "I believe that the La Follette Law should be repealed," he said to a New York *Sun* reporter; "the Democratic party made a mistake in allowing La Follette to foist his theories upon them."

Representatives of maritime and shipping interests are in deadly earnest in their campaign against the Seamen's Law. The Maritime Association of New York, numbering some 800 representatives of steamship-lines entering New York, has adopted resolutions calling for its repeal and alleging that its enforcement "will be most disastrous in effect, and its drastic and impracticable provisions will defeat the very purposes for which it was said to be enacted." The National Foreign Trade Council has issued a report calling the law a handicap upon American shipping. This organization and the India House, a New York club of men interested in foreign trade, call for a suspension of the most objectionable provisions of the law. The American Asiatic Association were unanimous in urging "immediate reconsideration by Congress of the provisions of the La Follette Seamen's Law before their enforcement shall have destroyed all prospects of the rehabilitation of American shipping." Similar resolutions have been adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. According to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the Pacific Coast organization has organized practically every one of the commercial bodies on its side of the country into making a united protest against the new law," and similar action has been taken by commercial bodies of Buffalo, Cleveland, Duluth, Chicago, and other ports to and from which steamers operate on the Great Lakes. These demands for repeal are not unaccompanied by constructive suggestions. Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine, for instance, calls for the suspension of the Seamen's Law and the appointment of a shipping board, like the British Board of Trade, to draw up a law just to seamen and ship-owners. Complaints of the effects of the Seamen's Law in the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company have come from Hawaii. A protest from Manila received by the India House in New York reads in part:

> "The effect here will be disastrous. . . . The trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, so laboriously created, will be largely destroyed in a day as the result of this bill."

In a report to the State Department, the United States Consul-General at Hongkong says: "Whatever may be the cause or occasion for recent changes, the actual result of such changes has been the placing of American trade and American interests in the Far East in the greatest jeopardy."

What Japan, apparently the chief beneficiary, thinks of the Seamen's Law may be gathered from these remarks of Mr. Gisaku Takikawa, the vice-president of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, whom the Boston *Herald* thus quotes:

> "You have by your own act made the Pacific carrying-trade a Japanese monopoly, and the shipper is already beginning to suffer from the effect which inevitably follows the creation of a monopoly.
>
> "It is strange that your lawmakers do not realize that wages in Japan are far less than here, and that to compete with Japanese steamships your own transportation companies must have the benefit of every advantage the law can give them. The more ships there are, and the larger these are, the faster trade between Japan and the United States would grow. I fear that the trade between Japan and the United States is in serious danger of diminution. I wonder that your people who are interested in foreign trade do not appeal to your Congress for relief."

The campaign against the Seamen's Law, says the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, received unexpected impetus when Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, the chief inspirer and advocate of the law, asked Secretary Redfield to modify the stringent qualifications for "able seamanship." And, according to the Boston *Transcript's* correspondent, "most of the responsible labor leaders now recognize the plain fact that the International Seamen's Union overplayed its game in forcing the passage of so drastic a law and actually restricted the employment of American labor, while intending to compel it."

But the very extent and vigor of the campaign against the Seamen's Law is ammunition for its defenders. Said Mr. Gerald Henderson, editor of *The Harvard Law Review*, in a recent New York address:

> "It is many a year since this country has seen a propaganda as skilful, as extensive. and seemingly as irresistible as that which has been conducted against the La Follette Seamen's Law. The average citizen who reads the newspapers glances at the cartoons, hears political speeches, and discusses the affairs of the nation with his neighbor has come to associate the law subconsciously with every form of political stupidity and moral obliquity."

Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, calls the campaign a conspiracy, asserts that the Pacific Mail Company was contemplating retirement two years before the passage of the La Follette Law, and defends the language-test on the ground that it means safety for the public for a crew to understand the commands of its officers when seconds mean safety or destruction. The law may be too severe, remarks the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, in Senator La Follette's State, "but if it prevents one such accident as the destruction of the *General Slocum* it will be worth all it costs. There are no complaints against it from the traveling public."

The most eloquent defense of the La Follette Law, with the seamen's view-point most prominent, has come from Mr. Furuseth in a long series of newspaper and magazine articles. His statements, it should be said, are hardly less emphatic than editorials which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the Los Angeles *Tribune* and *California Outlook*, San Francisco *Coast Seamen's Journal* and *Labor Clarion*, Sacramento *Bee*, and Chicago *Public*. The concluding sentences of an article by Mr. Furuseth in *The Survey* (New York) read thus:

> "The seamen favor this La Follette Law because it gives to them, wherever possible, the same rights of personal liberty and the same recognition of their citizen's rights as are granted to other workingmen. . . . . . .
>
> "The traveling public should favor this law, because it improves safety of life at sea; it does not go as far in that as it ought to. . . .
>
> "The American people should favor it, and when they understand it, no amount of persuasion will prevent it from being favored, because, for the first time in sixty years, it gives to the American flag such chance upon the ocean as comes from equality in the wage-cost of operation."

Secretary McAdoo, in a speech at Indianapolis, said he had been told that—

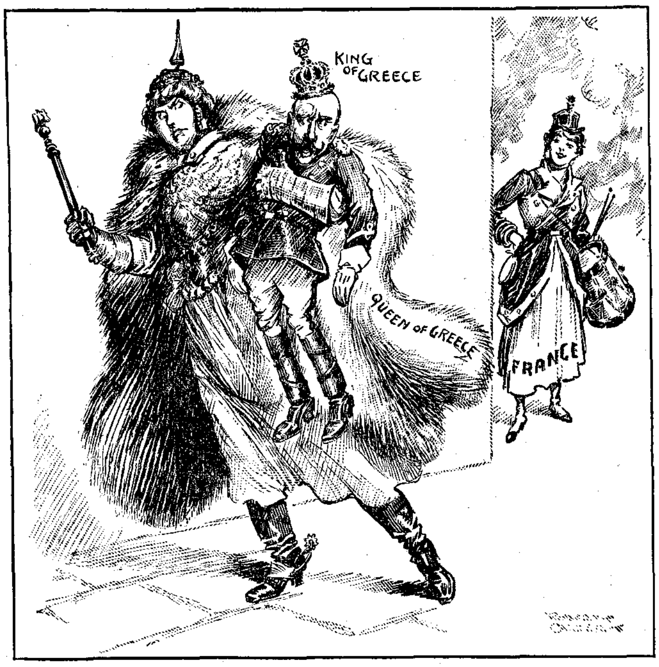
> "the Seamen's Bill was not the mainspring for the transfer of the Pacific Mail vessels. The Panama Canal Act, which denied railroads owning competitive steamship-lines the right to operate them through the Canal, and the fact that present abnormal rates for cargo space on the Atlantic, which made it possible for the Pacific Mail to sell its ships at more than their real value, was, I understand, the true cause of their sale."

In a letter to Secretary McAdoo, given to the press by the latter, Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, suggests the same reasons for the Pacific Mail's withdrawal. The Secretary of Commerce further criticizes the company on the ground that it did not test the new Act by brief operation under its terms in order to develop the possibilities by actual experience. The Pacific Mail officials, it is intimated, were given to understand that the severe language-requirement might be softened by legal interpretation, as has indeed been done.

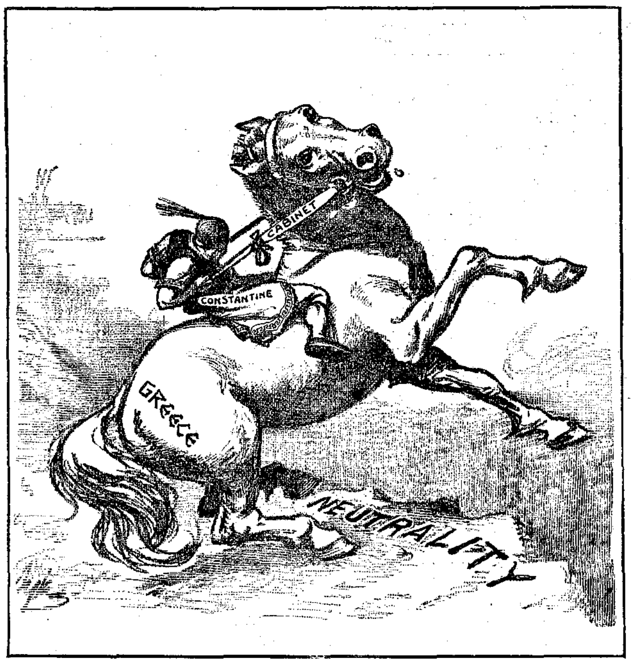
But in a long statement in reply to these Cabinet officers President Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Pacific Mail, asserts that the "inevitable consequence" of the Seamen's Law had been pointed out at all the numerous hearings between the first introduction of the bill and its final passage; that the company naturally expected a literal enforcement of the law; and that even after the issuance of Secretary Redfield's instructions—

> "The practical effect of the language clause still is to subject American ships, which must have American officers, to the hopeless disadvantage of competing on the Pacific with Japanese ships while employing labor at wages five or six times in excess of those paid Oriental seamen and at a daily cost of feeding four times in excess of their competitors."

While the language-test and the expensive safety provisions which can not be enforced against foreign ship-owners are the chief points of attack in the Seamen's Law, there are other requirements which the foes of the measure wish removed by Congress if they can not secure a repeal of the law. Interested readers will find a discussion of some of these points in our issue of June 26.



FRIGHTFULNESS!
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.



RIGHT OR WRONG, HE'S A HORSEMAN.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

TWO RATHER DIFFERENT IMPRESSIONS OF CONSTANTINE.

CITIZEN POLICE-RESERVES

THE NECESSITY for reserves to back up the first-line forces is impressing city officials and police authorities as well as those responsible for the safety of the nation. New York and Chicago are taking the lead in organizing police "*Landsturms*." To aid in the campaign for a "cleaner, safer, and better Chicago," as the papers of the Midwestern metropolis put it, there is being organized, after a meeting of police captains and business men, a citizen police force of some 20,000 members. They will be chosen by the Mayor from a host of applicants, and one person in each city block will receive a card authorizing him to cooperate with the police and health departments in eliminating vice and enforcing sanitary regulations. If every such officer does his duty, says the St. Louis *Republic*, not over-enthusiastically,

> "one may see many benefits in the plan. Faithful service would result in the collection of innumerable dead cats and dogs, weeds would be kept mowed, and bibulous persons asleep in alleys would be gathered up and removed. Since Chicago's Sunday lid has been riveted down, these citizen police might also be useful reporters of undue activity around the back doors of saloons, and they might also exercise a restraining influence over all sorts of juvenile delinquency, but all of this assumes that the citizen policeman would take his office seriously. Chicago is about to try the plan and will have an answer to this doubt available for the information of the rest of the country in time. As to the usefulness of a citizen police against the more dangerous forms of crime, we have a still greater doubt. Every man is already authorized by law and required by duty to prevent felonies and apprehend felons if he can, and citizens with a militant hatred of wrong-doing frequently exercise that right. Will making certain citizens quasi-policemen change their attitude on this matter materially?"

Once identified by his neighbors, the police representative in a block "will be as popular as a German in London," the Pittsburg *Dispatch* observes—

> "In about six months at furthest he will have the choice of leaving the block or quitting the force, if he can stick it out that long.
>
> "But it is a fine idea on paper. It looks almost as easy as creating an army of a million men overnight, until it is tried."

But "Chicago's municipal authorities, its uniformed police, and the citizens generally have given their enthusiastic approval to the volunteer-police idea." And, observes the New York *Globe*, "New York most probably would do likewise."

At any rate, New York is to have a police "*Landsturm*" of a different nature. Police-Commissioner Woods is enlisting, we read in the New York *Sun*, "a special police-reserve corps of citizens who will be willing in time of great disaster to help keep order and avert panic."

> "He plans to raise a special force of 20,000 or 25,000 men in this way and later to add about 20,000 more reservists by enrolling the employees of the various city departments. This will give him, when his plan is completed, a reserve corps of about 45,000 special officers, which he believes would be necessary in the event of such a disaster as the San Francisco fire or the Mississippi floods.
>
> "The reservists are to be picked from every walk in life—doctors, lawyers, merchants, clerks, and laborers—and are to be trained in the use of firearms and the principles of mob-discipline, first aid, and the other things which policemen are supposed to have at their finger-tips. . . . . . .
>
> "Commissioner Woods does not like the idea of militia or United States troops being called to the city's aid if a disaster should occur, and at the same time hints that the special reserve corps would be of assistance in the event of attack by a hostile country.
>
> "The reservists are to be taught how to equip and handle a commissary department which would be able to feed great numbers of people. In the general scheme of preparedness sites for refugee-camps are to be selected, arrangements are to be made to commandeer automobiles for the quick transportation of people, and the entire police force, with the reserves, is to be built into an emergency machine which will be able to look after the city's population and look after it promptly in the event of any conceivable catastrophe.
>
> "The members of the reserve corps will not in ordinary times have the power or right to act as other than every-day civilians, to make arrests or carry weapons, but when they are needed, if ever, will be sworn in as special patrolmen."

New York, it should be said, has a body of volunteer juvenile police who have accomplished much on the East Side. And among the applicants for enrolment in Chicago's corps of "Civic Cooperators," so the Chicago *Herald* notes, are many women and young people. *The Herald* believes they will prove efficient recruits; for, after all,

> "This movement for a cleaner, safer, and better Chicago is essentially a movement for better house-cleaning and house-keeping. And who so well fitted to look after housekeeping as housekeepers and the young people about whose doings and enterprises their mothers take just about ten thoughts every day while their fathers are taking one?"

HUGHES BALKS AT "CONSCRIPTION"

THE DOWNRIGHT REFUSAL of Justice Hughes to be "conscripted" into the Presidential nomination of 1916 by the Republicans of Nebraska wins for him the praise of those editorial observers who dread to see the trail of party-politics in the chamber of the United States Supreme Court. At the same time we read in some press dispatches from the capital that Justice Hughes has not eliminated himself from the list of candidates by insisting that his name be kept off the primary ballot in Nebraska, but that, on the contrary, sentiment in his favor is only growing stronger. As a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) and others look ahead to the Republican convention they see a deadlock, due to the votes for favorite sons of various sections. To smash it the leaders will get together and select a man on whom all can unite and who will "sweep the convention off its feet." This man is Justice Hughes, it is being said in Washington, according to the *Herald* correspondent, nor will the fact that he is "not a candidate" make any difference. Incidentally this informant states that the Democrats are more worried over the growth of the Hughes sentiment than they are willing to admit.

On the other hand, a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* (Dem.) tells us that politicians are disposed to consider Justice Hughes's declination as absolute. His intimates in Washington say that it is made without mental reservation and that what he most desires is to continue his service on the Supreme Court bench. Moreover, if a Republican President should be elected in 1916, the *World* correspondent adds, and "opportunity presented itself," Justice Hughes undoubtedly would be made Chief Justice of the United States, "the dream of every great lawyer." Editorially *The World* considers that the attempt to put the Justice's name on the Presidential primary ballot in Nebraska was a "smoking-out" process on the part of campaign managers of "certain 2 x 4 favorite sons." The latter all knew that if Justice Hughes were even a receptive candidate their chances were considerably less than nothing, so that if the worst were to come it were better it came at once.

The Justice's letter to the Secretary of State of Nebraska is "curt, clear, and emphatic," *The World* observes, and cites from it the following: "I hereby notify you that I decline the nomination made by this petition or similar petitions, and request that my name shall not be placed upon the ballots of such primary election." This ought to end the "Nebraska nonsense and all similar nonsense," in the view of this journal, for if Justice Hughes were a candidate or had the remotest intention of being one he would have retired from the United States Supreme Court and made his plans accordingly. The time to draft him was when he unhesitatingly announced his candidacy in 1908; and "if the Republican leaders had had sense and courage enough to override Roosevelt's impudent dictation, Mr. Hughes would probably be President of the United States to-day." The convention of that year ignored the claims of the great Governor of New York and nominated Mr. Taft, whom the then President picked as his successor. On the one ballot that was taken, Justice Hughes received 67 votes, of which the New York delegation, numbering 78 in all, gave him 65. The other two, *The World* is sorry to report, in view of the zeal now shown in his behalf in Nebraska, came from Virginia. Even if the convention of 1916 should decide on Justice Hughes as a "dark horse," the opinion of some papers of his own party is that he would not accept the nomination. Yet if there should be a prolonged deadlock and Justice Hughes were named at the psychological moment, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) hesitates to predict what might happen, altho it believes his reluctance is "perfectly genuine and unfeigned." The Pueblo *Star-Journal* (Dem.) thinks it "highly probable" that he will be a "compromise candidate," but the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) says that "candidate-hunters must look elsewhere."

The determination of Justice Hughes "not to be tattooed in his sleep" with the Presidential nomination is easily understood by the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.) as it points to his present post of honor and congenial work contrasted with the acerbities of politics "even for so high a prize as a term in the White House." But the New York *Sun* (Ind.) considers the Nebraska incident very impressive to thoughtful men of all parties. The question it suggests is "whether a member of the august Court that interprets the Constitution should ever entertain a thought of entering the Presidency." This momentous problem has been discust by Chief Justice White and Justice Hughes, according to a story that has come to *The Sun* "with the air of authenticity"; and the *Sun's* information is that the Chief Justice "unhesitatingly and in the solemnest manner exprest the opinion that one who has accepted a seat on the Supreme Court bench closed behind him the door on political ambition." Moreover, the Chief Justice held that it was such a man's duty to refuse any proposal to serve in the Presidency, and that no patriotic citizen would ever urge him "to cast off the judicial ermine in order to enter the political arena." This journal then adds:

> "Chief Justice White maintained that the Supreme Court, with its obligation to safeguard the Constitution, might find itself standing some day between sane and authoritative government and anarchy. No trust could be more solemn and responsible. The Supreme Court must ever remain the bulwark of the people's liberties, and it could not preserve that indispensable function if the Justices exposed themselves to the suspicion of coveting the Presidency."

If Justice Hughes would permit his name to be used for the nomination, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), he would soon have a following that would give other aspirants cause for worry, but he has his own opinion about the propriety of mixing the Supreme Court in partizan politics, "which opinion coincides with that of most of us." Again, the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) speaks of "the peril of indicating that our Supreme Court, the most exalted place in modern government, may be made a training-school for Presidents." In complete dissent with the foregoing opinions is the New York *Globe* (Ind.), which reminds us of the fact that—

> "Chief Justice Chase sought to become the Presidential candidate of his political party. Associate Justice David Davis, while a member of the Supreme Court, accepted in 1872 the Presidential candidacy of a minor political organization, altho subsequently withdrawing his name. In 1876, while a member of the Supreme Court, Judge Davis accepted a political office and became Senator from Illinois. In 1856, Associate Justice McLean, who dissented in the Dred Scott case, received 196 votes in the first Republican national convention."

The idea that no Supreme Court Justice should be a candidate for political office, which is said to be the motive for Justice Hughes's declination, inspires increased respect for his high-mindedness, *The Globe* observes, yet it wonders whether the rule is not open to question, and adds that "it is doubtful if public good will come from further dehumanizing judges. Already they are too much of a priestly class."

As "fine and sincere" as is the attitude of Justice Hughes, says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), it does not remove him from the reach of his party. If after canvass of the merits of the men formally presented at the Republican convention, we are told, the strongest of them lacks the strength of Justice Hughes as a candidate, and the convention should consequently nominate him, his acceptance would be "a matter of necessity." Then the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which, "in common with a large proportion of his countrymen," thinks Justice Hughes "would make a fine President," tells us that "no man would be given the Presidency merely because he desired it, and no man can keep himself out of it if the people want him in." The Boston *Post* (Ind. Rep.) recalls the remark of the late Speaker Reed, that no man ever lived who would refuse a chance to become President of the United States, and adds: "We see no inconsistency between the distinguished jurist's position and the late Speaker's declaration." But the Detroit *News* (Ind.) reminds us that the elevation of Justice Hughes to the Supreme Court bench was regarded as a deliberate move to get him out of politics. He had displayed brilliant qualities as a leader, and was recognized as one of the most powerful factors in the movement for political reform. Both parties in the State of New York were practically united in opposition to this movement. Now the former Governor of the Empire State has made a new record for himself in the Supreme Court and developed such a preference for it, says *The News*, and "such a distaste to the turmoil and scramble of political leadership that he refuses to be dragged away, even at the behest of his party."

Instead of taking himself out of the race, however, Justice Hughes has really launched a new kind of boom, the "involuntary," in the view of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.) and other journals. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out that before he wrote his positive refusal to Nebraska he was not a candidate, but now he is more, he is the "overshadowing candidate," and it adds:

> "Instantly upon the heels of the surgical operation on the Hughes candidacy in Nebraska, there spring up a legion of Hughes boomers in Minnesota, announcing that they will put his name upon the ballot in their State. The Nebraskans brush aside the operation as a minor one, and, defeated in their ballot intentions, form Hughes clubs of State-wide purpose. The organs of public opinion in Oregon assure us that no political discussion begins in that State without the name of Hughes coming first. The leading place on the editorial page in Missouri, Michigan, and many another State is given to Hughes, with the Nebraska incident waved out of court as of no moment. Chiefly, the insistence on Hughes is Western; there is no such resolute insistence in the East, tho the Eastern comments are to the same effect as the Western, only more speculative and milder."

No one dreams that Justice Hughes intended such a thing, *The Times* goes on to say, but the fact is he has found a "medicine for anemic booms." One day his was a small thing and not even his own, the next "the fowls of the air rest in its branches." Yet, while this journal does conclude that "declination is the foster-mother of booms," it nevertheless predicts that—

> "If Justice Hughes is to be nominated, it will not be after a scramble in the primaries; he will be the choice of the convention after a deadlock. The present uproar in the West will subside; but it will leave results. When the tumult and the shouting dies, Hughes's name will be left standing ineffaceably as that of the man sought in many States, and therefore the man most available when the deadlock breaks."

Hughes sentiment is surveyed in ten States of Progressive tendencies by the New York *Sun*, which tells us that the Justice is the almost unanimous choice of the Republicans and Progressives in Michigan. Pennsylvania regards him as a fit compromise candidate, and Minnesota leaders hope pressure will be heavy enough to compel his nomination. In California his popularity is in the background, but becomes decidedly apparent on inquiry. Colorado and Kansas would support him if he would run; but Ohio leaders, with ex-Senator Burton as favorite son, we read, have not seriously considered the Justice as a candidate. Indiana has only ex-Vice-President Fairbanks in mind, and in Wisconsin there is a fight on for and against La Follette, so that "there has been little discussion of who would be favored by an uninstructed State delegation to the National Convention." Nebraska Progressive leaders are keenly disappointed at Justice Hughes's refusal, states an Omaha correspondent of *The Sun*, who nevertheless quotes a prominent Taft Republican of that city as saying that the men who filed the Hughes nominating petition did so "to further their own ends and not primarily to bring about the nomination of the jurist."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Greece invented the Dilemma. And now how does she like it?—*New York Evening Sun.*

Anyway, those trenches should give Europe a wonderful subway system after the war.—*Columbia State.*

If the war keeps up the Allies hope Italy and Germany may eventually get cross at each other.—*Kansas City Star.*

Is any further proof needed that the Germans are in desperate straits? Berlin is manufacturing a substitute for beer.—*New York Telegraph.*

Cheers by the House of Commons when Churchill informed them he was going to the front can be taken any way you please.—*Washington Post.*

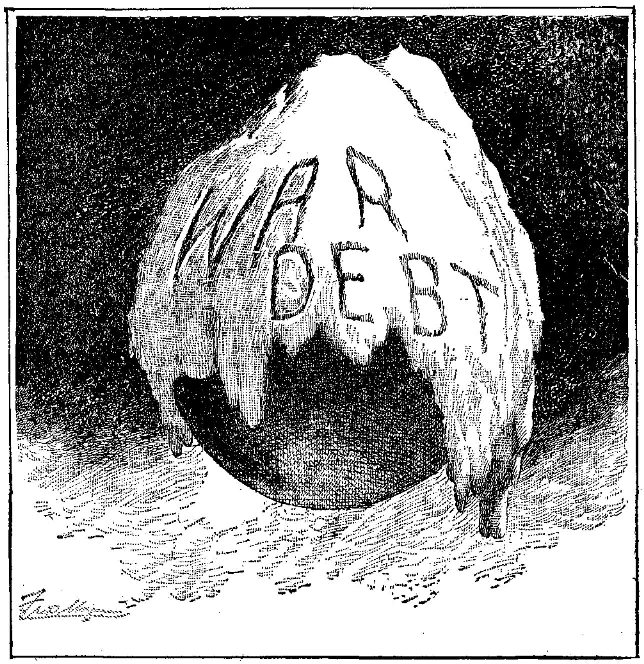
If Holland wishes to remain neutral why does she take a chance on arousing the Irish by issuing an orange book?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The worst of it is that those "slackers" who prefer to leave their homes rather than fight intend coming to America.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Nevertheless, Wilhelm can point with pride to the fact that he is still about a hundred Americans ahead of Franz Josef.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Englishmen are told that they can only escape conscription by enlisting at once. That is, they get their choice of going willingly or just going.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The San Francisco Exposition is bragging that it has a machine that counts cash. Philadelphia has one, too, but it's nothing to brag about.—*Philadelphia North American.*



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ICE-CAP, THE GROWING WEIGHT OF WHICH THREATENS THE WORLD'S STABILITY.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

Many who talk loudest of "efficiency" came to the United States to escape it.—*Indianapolis Star.*

One is not as proud of living in the twentieth century as one was a few years ago.—*Chicago Daily News.*

We imagine that Yuan Shi Kai is that big majority in China which is in favor of a monarchy.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is so seldom Austria has a victory all to herself that the commander of the submarine may have become unduly excited.—*New York Mail.*

The British are not alone responsible for the failure of the Dardanelles—the Turks had at least something to do with it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

During the recent Kansas cyclone it is said that the sun was obscured for two hours by a cloud of limousines and grand pianos.—*Boston Transcript.*

The real "accident" will very soon be for a munitions-plant to get through a month without a mysterious fire or explosion.—*New York Evening Post.*

Along with Professor Taft's declaration for Mr. Root, of course, is a tacit understanding that the support of Vermont and Utah goes with it.—*Kansas City Star.*

It is predicted that at the end of this war Europe will be in a state of anarchy. That will be quite an improvement over present conditions.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Considering the effectiveness of the relief-expeditions to Belgium and Servia nobody could blame Greece and Roumania for demanding the relief first.—*New York Evening Sun.*

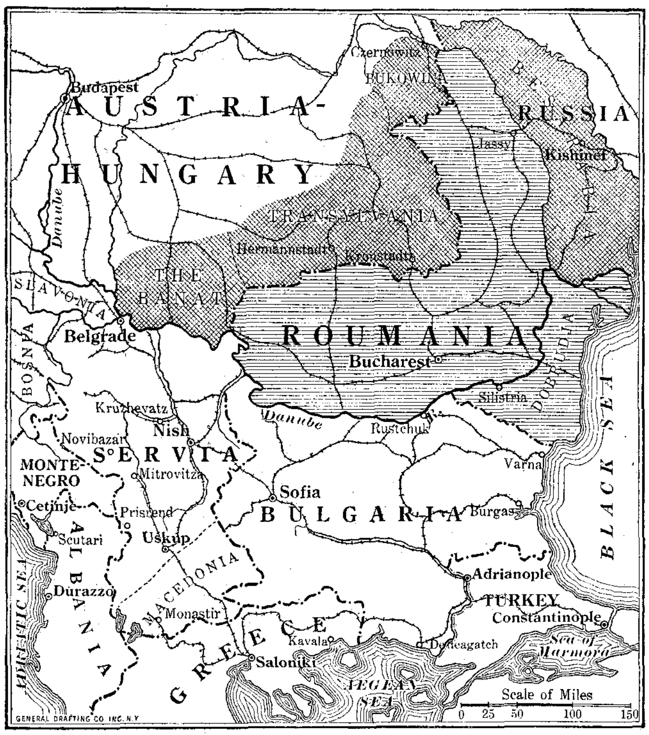
FOREIGN - COMMENT

A LATE SEPTEMBER DEMONSTRATION IN BUCHAREST IN THE ALLIES' FAVOR.

ROUMANIA'S UNCANNY CALM

LOOMING LARGE in the eyes of the two Balkan States still preserving their neutrality is the victorious sweep of the Teutonic Powers through Servia, and many editors are of the opinion that before many days are past Roumania will swing to the side of the Central Empires. This view is supported by recent cable dispatches which tell us that the Bucharest *Adeverul* has quoted ex-Premier Carp as saying that Roumania will take up arms on the German side during December. Other Bucharest papers, however, doubt this and point out that M. Carp's well-known sympathy with Germany makes him an unreliable prophet. For example, the Bucharest *Utro* affirms that the Bratianu Cabinet has come to an understanding with Berlin and Vienna whereby the Latin Kingdom has secured its neutrality, and it goes on to say:

> "The Roumanian Cabinet will not order a general mobilization. The proof of this is in the fact that to a request for help from Servia, the Bucharest Government answered professing its inability to comply, as any action of this nature would involve it in a conflict not merely with Bulgaria but with the Central Powers as well."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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Czernowitz
BUKOWINA
RUSSIA
Jassy
Kishinef
BESSARABIA
TRANSYLVANIA
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
THE BANAT
SLAVONIA
Danube
BOSNIA
Belgrade
ROUMANIA
Bucharest
DOBRUDJA
Silistria
Danube
Rustchuk
Varna
BLACK SEA
Kruchevatz
Nish
Novibazar
SERVIA
MONTENEGRO
Mitrovitza
Sofia
BULGARIA
Cetinje
Prisrend
Scutari
Uskup
Burgas
ALBANIA
MACEDONIA
Adrianople
TURKEY
Constantinople
ADRIATIC SEA
Durazzo
Monastir
GREECE
Kavala
Dedeagatch
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Saloniki
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GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

ROUMANIAN HOPES.

The dark shaded portion outside the borders of the Latin Kingdom shows the territory inhabited by Roumanians, which Mr. Bratianu hopes to bring under King Ferdinand's rule as a result of the war without active participation in the hostilities.

The *Narodni Prava* indorses this attitude, and says:

> "The decision of the Bucharest Government proves that we were right in our opinion regarding our neutrality. Roumania will abstain from action even if new and important events should happen in the Balkans."

On the other hand, there can be little doubt that an important section of Roumanian opinion demands that the might of the country be thrown into the scale on the side of the Allies and that demonstrations to emphasize this policy are taking place in Bucharest with some regularity. For instance, the Bucharest correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs to his paper:

> "Over 30,000 people took part in a demonstration held at the beginning of the week for the purpose of demanding immediate mobilization. Leading members of the National Union Federation marched in procession, with Mr. Filipescu and Mr. Take Jonescu, the ex-Ministers, at their head. To guard against disorders, the route to the Royal Palace was kept by soldiers from the garrison of Bucharest, augmented by two regiments drawn from provincial districts. Mr. Filipescu harangued both officers and men, telling them that they ought to be occupying the Karpathians, and declaring that the Government would be overthrown if it persisted in its present policy."

The semiofficial *Indépendence Roumaine*, in a review of the situation which shows no pro-German partiality, considers that the advent of the German armies in the Balkans may decide the war:

> "Germany having lost practically all her own colonies is now seeking to menace the source of the greatness and power of the Allies. The Central Empires now wish to show that they have no need of the sea, seeing that the Entente Powers are unable to resist the march of their armies through Bulgaria toward Constantinople. The menace to the Dardanelles, say the Central Powers, will soon vanish. The Turks have plenty of men and only need to be provided with munitions. A Turkish victory, in the opinion of Berlin and Vienna, would upset all notions as to the invincibility of the Anglo-French navies, and would have far-reaching effects in India and Persia.
>
> "If Germanic intrigues in connection with Islamism are to be counteracted the destruction of Servia must be prevented, for otherwise, even with the final success of the Allies, a bad effect will have been produced in the Mohammedan provinces of Great

Britain, France, and Italy. As for Russia, restrained as she is from access to the Mediterranean, a victorious Turkey would cost her dear. The issue of the Balkan campaign, in short, will exercise a great influence upon the European War."

Signor Civinini, the Bucharest correspondent of the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, who is thoroughly conversant with Balkan politics, is convinced that Roumania will do nothing, owing to a secret understanding with Berlin. He writes:

"According to those who favor intervention there are only three ways in which the negative action of the Bratianu Cabinet can be explained—first, the will of the King, adverse to any action against the Central Empires; secondly, the fear of Germany; and thirdly, an understanding with Berlin. The fact is that the same German quarters which first announced the fall of Venizelos and the participation of Bulgaria now assure their friends in unambiguous terms that Roumania will do nothing."

Signor Civinini's views are supported by the utterances of the Sofia *Dvenik*, which, as the chief Bulgarian organ, may be presumed to know something of the result of German diplomacy in the Balkans. It says:

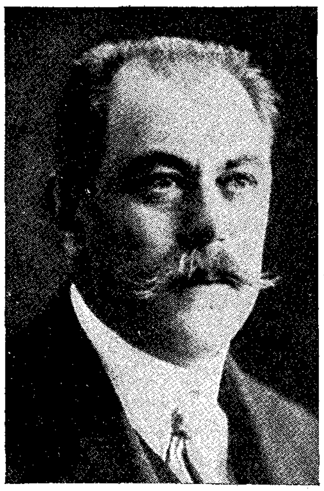
"The Entente can not count, in the present circumstances, upon the concurrent action of Roumania. As for the entry of Greece into action on the side of the Entente, we can affirm positively that this will not happen. The future will show that in this respect we speak truly. The Entente can count only on its own strength."

HE IS ROUMANIA.

Mr. M. T. Bratianu, the political dictator of Roumania whose policy is "watchful waiting."

The most lucid account of Roumanian political conditions, as they appear to a British mind, is found in *The Illustrated London News*, contributed by that veteran observer, Dr. E. J. Dillon, probably the foremost living authority on the intricacies of Near-Eastern politics. He begins by pointing out that Bratianu has as complete a hold over the Roumanian Parliament as Giolitti formerly had over that of Italy. Under these circumstances, he tells us, the whole country is in the power of one man. In a biting paragraph he proceeds:

"Roumania, like Bulgaria, has many voices, but only one will, illumined by a single average brain, which belongs to the Premier, Bratianu. That statesman, like the steward of the Gospel, seems resolved, come what may, to lose none of the talents confided to his care. Others may risk theirs in the hope of increasing the amount, but he will run no dangers. The route over which he will navigate the ship of State must be absolutely free from shoals and rocks, and the weather uninterruptedly calm. With a leader of these ideas it seems wasteful to have recourse to argument or suasion."



NICO FILIPESCO,

The leader of the Roumanian pro-Ally party. He has the support of the populace, but not of Parliament.

Had Roumania joined the Allies early in the war she would have doubled her territory, and all her interests, Dr. Dillon avers, are bound up with those of the Allies:

"Roumania's interest, were that a determining factor of her policy, points clearly enough in the direction to be taken. Some four million Roumanians vegetate and languish in Hungary, where every expedient, legal and illegal, has been systematically employed to choke out their national sentiment. And seven millions all told are expected to be incorporated after the war. Hungary is now too hard prest by the Entente Powers to keep a tight grasp on Transylvania—one of the unredeemed Roumanian provinces—and the Bucharest Government might have annexed the territory long ago. The favorite moment for the move was when Russia's armies occupied the Karpathian passes and looked down threateningly on the plains of Hungary. Roumania's troops, had they then been mobilized and led into the promised land, would have formed the left wing of the Russian Army and insured victory to both. But Mr. Bratianu spent his efforts just then in haggling with Russia, Servia, and the Western Allies over future claims and aspirations, and as the two Slav States felt sure of a sweeping victory, and eager to keep the lion's share of the spoils to themselves, the dispute waxed hot, and Mr. Bratianu decided to watch and wait."

TAKE JONESCU,

The Apostle of Intervention, who is described by Dr. E. J. Dillon as "the one Roumanian public man who is also one of the very few European statesmen of to-day."

Tho "watchful waiting" may have proved a success in other lands, Dr. Dillon thinks it will bring nothing to Roumania:

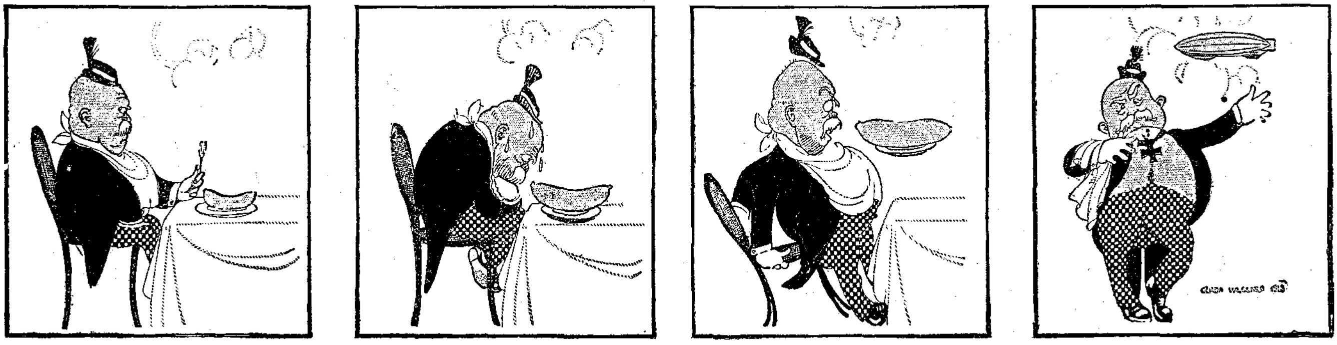
"Roumania demands and expects at the close of this war an addition of territory which will bring her no fewer than seven million new subjects. And Mr. Bratianu hopes it will drop into her lap without an effort on her part, as a result of certain magic formulas uttered by himself. His policy during the present world-crisis is that of a self-complacent simplicist. Roumania must keep on neighborly terms with all belligerents, assuring each of her friendly neutrality.

"Mr. Bratianu's plan would have been satisfactory if the statesmen he was dealing with were also simplicists like himself, but of an altruistic type. As things are, Roumania—or say, rather, Mr. Bratianu—will persevere in the present attitude of Buddhistic quiescence until driven out of it by a violent shock."

Dr. Dillon then proceeds to regret the absence of Mr. Take Jonescu from active participation in Roumanian policies and praises the far-sightedness of this champion of the Allies:

"The one Roumanian public man who is also one of the very few European statesmen of to-day—Take Jonescu—is relegated to the inactivity of unofficial life. Yet it was he who foresaw most clearly and endeavored most strenuously to prevent the world-catastrophe of 1914. And he it is who could pilot the Roumanian State ship through the tempestuous seas of the present crisis. At the Conference of Bucharest, Take Jonescu, with whom I then spent most of my days, foretold Bulgaria's rancor, and moved every lever to induce Greece and Servia to moderate their demands. And when King Constantine refused to give up Kavalla, Mr. Jonescu declared that the Treaty of Bucharest would not keep Eastern Europe in peace for longer than twelve or eighteen months. If that statesman had been at the head of Roumania in August, 1914, the progress of the war would have run on very different lines."

Finally, the indecision of Roumania has roused in many of the German papers a sense of irritation which finds typical expression in a pregnant paragraph in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which says that Roumania must be "taught a lesson."

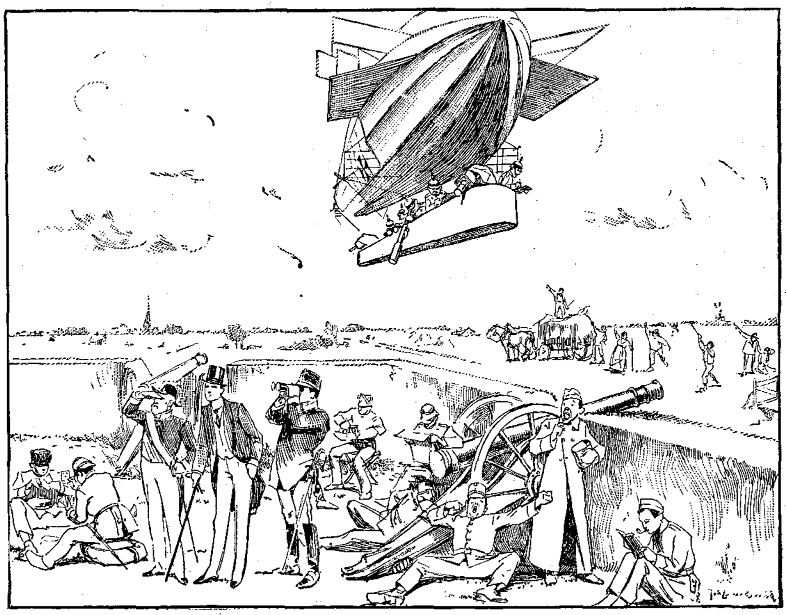


HOW THE COUNT INVENTED THE *ZEPPELIN*.

—© *Le Rire* (Paris).

"ZEPPELINS" VIOLATING DUTCH AIR

NO LITTLE IRRITATION finds expression in the press of the Netherlands over the action of German *Zeppelins* going to and returning from raids into England. It is alleged that the commanders of these aircraft take advantage of the geographical position of Holland and shorten their route by what the Dutch papers call a "violation of the neutrality of Dutch air." The pro-German *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* holds that such action does not constitute a breach of international propriety and causes no inconvenience or danger to Dutch citizens. This view is hotly combated by the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, which considers that the *Zeppelin* commanders take a cynical advantage of the well-known desire of the Dutch Government to avoid friction with Germany. In commenting on the rescue of the crew of a German air-ship recently wrecked in the North Sea, the Amsterdam Socialist daily, *Het Volk*, raises the whole question afresh. Discussing the report of the Amsterdam *Avondpost* that the German Government had officially thanked the Dutch Premier for this rescue, *Het Volk* says:



DUTCH NEUTRALITY TO SUIT BERLIN.

OFFICIAL HOLLAND—"*Zeppelins?* Why, we've never even seen one!"

—*Amsterdammer.*

"We do not conclude from this report that it furnishes fresh proof that our Government 'howls' with the apostles of *Kultur*, but we ask one question: If the German Government has reason to be grateful to us, should it not be prepared to render us some service in return? Should it not do everything to prevent German airmen from violating the neutrality of the Netherlands?

"Our Government prohibits the immediate dispatch of reports to England when German air-ships fly across our territory in order to drop bombs on English towns. From the recent controversy between the *Telegraaf* and the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* we apparently must conclude that our Government also prohibits reports, both direct and indirect, from being sent from Dutch Flanders of movements of German troops. Hearing this, one feels entangled in the mysteries connected with the working of our foreign policy.

"We are convinced that our Government with firm hands is defending our neutrality, but in view of the merry cruising of German airmen through 'Dutch air' on the one hand, while on the other we prohibit reporting the same to England, we can not completely deny that we appear to be inclining more or less to the German side. The prohibition is very mysterious for the great mass of people."

The English newspapers are naturally annoyed with the Dutch Government for refusing to allow warnings of *Zeppelin* raids to be given, and the Hague correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* thus discusses the subject:

"It should be observed that no actual prohibitions of the wiring of news to England exists, and that the Government directly has done nothing. This does not alter the fact that it is entirely responsible. What has happened is that the military commanders in the northern Dutch islands—which are in a state of siege—have prohibited the publication in their territory within six hours of the news of the passing of *Zeppelins*, and the telegraphing of the same in that period to any other part of Holland. So this is what we find: Of their own free will, when other courses are open to them, German *Zeppelins* on their way to the killing and mutilation of British women and children and other non-combatants choose to follow the line of the Dutch northern coast.

"In the ordinary course of normal life—as would be the case in every country in the world—the Dutch newspaper-correspondents want to wire the news of the air-ships' appearance to their journals for publication—not in the interests of any belligerent, but following their own legitimate calling. But, because it may possibly be prejudicial to German so-called military designs, the Dutch authorities go out of their way to intervene in the normal life of the country and prevent the Dutch public from getting an immediate knowledge of ordinary legitimate news."

The *Guardian's* correspondent then deals with the action of the Dutch authorities and holds that this prohibition is really a breach of neutrality in Germany's favor:

"The German contention is that by not stopping this news the authorities would in effect be allowing a British outpost on Dutch territory. But every one knows that nothing of the sort would be tolerated for a moment in the region in question, or even probably the presence there of British civilians. Why should the Dutch Government interfere with the normal journalism of the country in this particular instance of all others—some of which may be to Germany's advantage? The Germans have, of course, an organized information service on Dutch soil.

"We know the Dutch Government well enough to give it credit for at any rate desiring and meaning and believing itself to be impartial. Did German diplomats catch the Dutch authorities napping, and do they now dislike going back on a measure once taken? The retracing of a step found on reconsideration to be false would be a sign of strength, not weakness. Would it not be a fitting protest against the practise by which these very *Zeppelins*, on their way back from their very questionable raids, repeatedly violate Dutch territory?"

THE TURKS SEE PEACE AFAR OFF

THE PEACE-TALK so rife in the German press of late is now to be found also in the papers of their allies. While the German editors somewhat bluntly express their desire for an early and profitable peace, their Turkish colleagues are more subtle in the exposition of their views. Most of the papers in Stamboul show an evident hope of a speedy termination of hostilities, but they express it by the method of indirection, representing the Allies as being more anxious for peace than themselves. None the less the Turks are looking forward to the winter campaign with no very pleasant feelings, and the Constantinople *Tanine* says:

"Winter is coming—cold, wind, rain, snow, tempest! All these will soon be testing the endurance of our beloved soldiers. For months sleet and rain and storm will beat upon them. While the poorest of us has a sheltered corner in which to take refuge when winter comes, our soldiers will often have to sleep out in the rain or the snow.

"We weep tears of gladness when we hear that yesterday our soldiers bayoneted so many thousands of our enemies. We feel an exultant thrill. But, to do that, what sacrifices have our noble sons gladly faced! Should not we who stay at home exert ourselves to the utmost, shrinking from no sacrifice, and praying for them night and day? And shall not we, their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, work to supply our defenders with the vast number of things they will need as winter overtakes them? Let us begin at once and all together."

The reluctance to face a further winter under war-conditions is very marked, the Turkish papers tell us, upon the side of the Allies. These papers point to a more moderate tone in the French, English, and Russian press, and interpret this as a sign that these nations are eager for peace. For example, the *Tanine*, when discussing the possibilities of peace, writes:

"After fifteen months of this world-war we are still far from the goal of peace, yet we and our allies are complete victors morally, and more than half victorious on the field of battle. Note how our foes talk to-day and compare it with their utterances of a year ago.

"When the war began the French and English sounded the cry, 'To Berlin! to Berlin!' They were going to fight till they had crusht German militarism, had restored Alsace-Lorraine to France, and restored to Belgium her national life. To do this it was necessary to go to Berlin, and they decided to do so.

"As to Russia, the flag of the Czar was to float over Vienna. Even if Germany and Austria were not put out of existence they were to become smaller States. The dignified London *Times* traced a new map of Europe. Austria was divided up, the Servians, Roumanians, Italians, and Russians taking the largest parts. Prussia was to lose territory; only Bavaria was to be enlarged by getting a piece of German Austria. These were the dreams of the Allies at the beginning of the war."

The Stamboul organ proceeds to note the change of tone and lack of definition found in the Allied press, and says:

"The first who awoke from the dreamy sleep were the French. Late in winter Viviani, in a speech in Parliament, gave up the idea of going to Berlin, but was going to fight on till the Germans were driven out of France and Belgium was restored to her King.

"From that time on, the conditions on which peace was to be made have steadily changed. The French have grown content with less and less. They have let Belgium alone and were content to get the Germans out of France. According to Sir Edward Grey, England was not going to fight to crush Germany but to secure an indemnity.

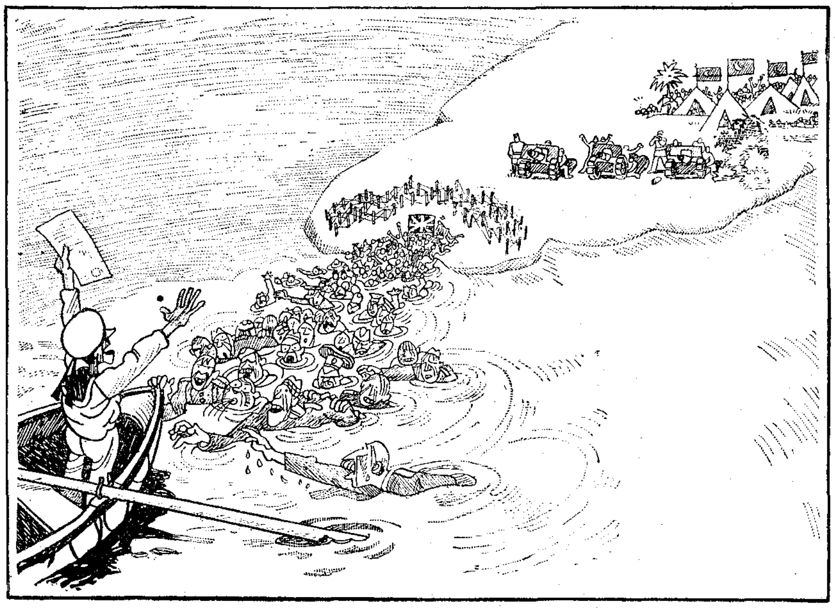
"As to the Russians, last May they abandoned the task of going to Vienna and Berlin. Sazonoff declares that they will fight till no Germans remain on Russian soil! What a change!

"We hear in the utterances of members of the House of Commons no such lofty speeches as we did a year ago. They are tired by the great losses they have suffered, and their strength is failing.

"In Russia, this change of tone is perceptible every day, nay, every hour. The latest telegrams bring most important news. The divisions between the Government and the people, the danger of revolutionary outbreaks, are increasing, and the influence of these conditions in Russia upon the English and the French will be tremendous, as we shall soon see."

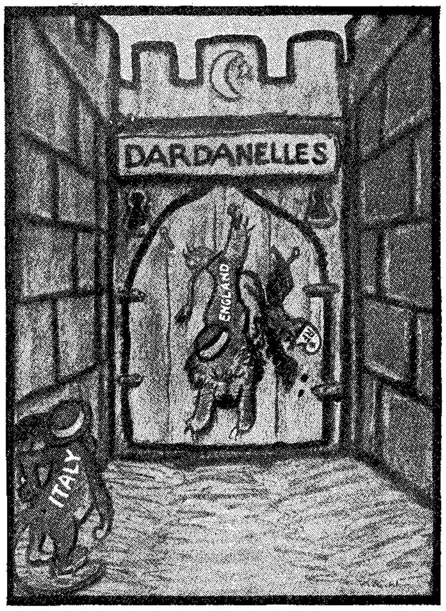
The Constantinople *Hilal*, however, sees peace almost knocking at the door. It is convinced that the entry of the Austro-German armies into the Balkans presages a short, sharp campaign ending in the complete discomfiture of the Allies and followed by the speedy advent of peace:

"The march of the Austro-Germans on Servia will be so prompt and so crushing that the Ententists will not even have time to run to the aid of their protégée. Besides, when Russia is crusht and ruined in Poland and Volhynia, France and England defeated at the Dardanelles, Italy powerless to make one step across the Austrian frontiers, where will they get any force to send to the help of Servia? No, the latter is definitely condemned, and the execution of this sentence will begin immediately with the united march of the Austro-Germans on one side and the Bulgarians on the other; and this will open the new and, we believe, the final period of the general war."



QUITE ANOTHER STORY.

"Look here, boys, I'm not supposed to fetch you off! I only came to bring you your King's congratulations on your distinguished conduct." —© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



TURKISH HUNTING-TROPHIES.

ITALY—"Ah, I see there is still room for mine." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

GERMAN RIDICULE OF THE DARDANELLES DEADLOCK.

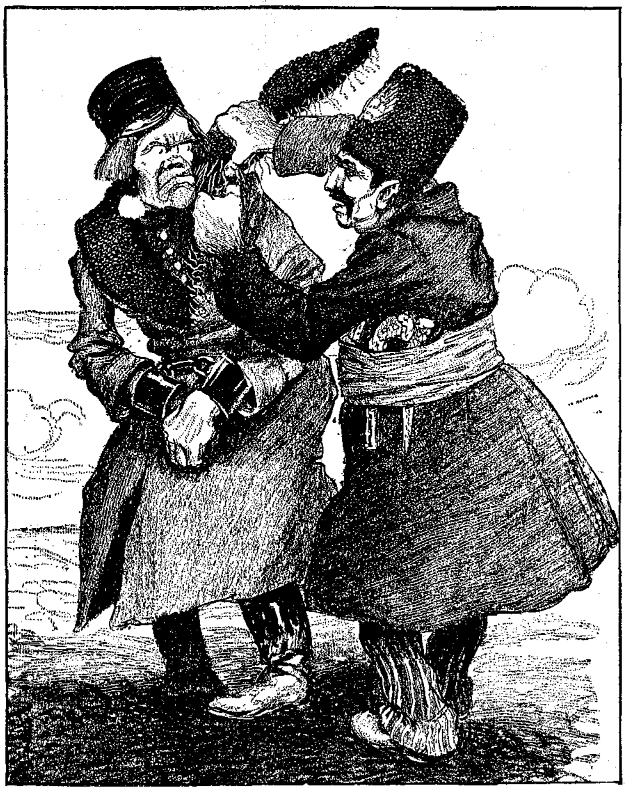
PERSIA'S PERPLEXING POSITION

THE LONG-EXPECTED AID from Islam, as a result of the proclamation of a holy war against the Entente, will soon be at the disposal of the Germans—at least the papers in the Fatherland tell us so. From them we learn that the whole Islamic world is in a ferment: from India to Morocco the Moslems are preparing to throw in their lot with the allies of their religious head, the Padishah at Constantinople. It is Persia, we are told, who will lead the way, for she has a unique opportunity at this moment, when her two "interested neighbors," Russia and England, have their hands pretty full. According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the Holy War has already begun and is due to aggression of the British. The Frankfort organ says:

"The English Consul at Bushire has been appointed Governor-General of southern Persia, and the English flag has been hoisted wherever it was possible. A body of Indian troops has been sent, but its numbers do not amount to more than 3,000 men. In southern Persia great excitement reigns, and preparations are being made on a large scale to offer resistance should the English attempt to advance beyond the coastal strip. The chief tribes in the South have agreed to proclaim the Holy War."

In discussing this news, which has not appeared in any paper published in the capitals of the Entente, the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks:

"It is a momentous determination the Persian statesmen seem to have agreed upon. The fight is a battle for the existence and independence of the country, or rather for the recovery of the independence which was lost during the Anglo-Russian efforts to restore order in Persia. It is now the duty of Persia to wipe out of existence the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 and all its consequences. The agreement was made without consulting the country, and the Persian Government has always protested against it, but beyond this purely Platonic protest nothing has been done till now."



PERSIA'S TURN NOW.

THE PERSIAN—"You will excuse me, dear Russia, if I take my own property back again!"

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

The "Islamic Ferment" is the subject of a long article in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, in which not only Persia but the rest of the Moslem world is represented as preparing for a great adventure, and we read that—

"Persia is beginning to shake the shackles of the Anglo-Russian treaty. Persia is beginning to arm and defend herself. Afghanistan will never go with Russia and England. In Africa the Senussi are stirring; their influence extends over Egypt and Tripoli, including the hinterland. In Egypt the English have so far been able to repress tendencies to revolt, but they can not prevent hostile agitation from penetrating like a dynamite-cartridge. In Tunis and Morocco also there are ways and means of letting the population know of the French and English defeats at the Dardanelles. We are only at the beginning of the effects of the Islamistic ferment."

The *Vossische Zeitung* also prints the views of the new Persian Envoy to Berlin, who is not so sure that his country is ready to quarrel with Russia and Britain. Russia's recent armed incursion into northern Persia, which, she averred, was necessary to preserve order and the lives of her subjects, is represented as a step in the conquest of Persia, and the Minister continues:

"While Persia is neutral, the Islamic sentiments and natural opposition to foreign oppression incline the people's sympathies to Germany. The Russians may be before Teheran before the British, but it is doubtful whether they will enter, as the British would not want to see them in the Persian capital.

"The present course of the Russians in north Persia is due to the fact that they are seeking territory to compensate them for their losses in Europe. Persia's relations with Turkey are friendly. A strong feeling against the Russians exists in north Persia and against the British in south Persia, since these nations assume the right to exercise a guardianship over the Persian Government and people. But the Russians and British are Persia's neighbors and are very strong, while Germany, unfortunately, is far away. Therefore, it is necessary to find a *modus vivendi* with them."

A recent telegram to the London *Times* reports that the Persian Government is anxious to preserve amicable relations with Russia, and states that the German Embassy in Teheran is preparing to move in view of the unsettled conditions in the capital:

"At a secret sitting of the Mejliss the majority of the Deputies express a wish for a favorable adjustment of relations between Russia and Persia. The Council of Ministers has been sitting for 24 hours to deliberate on the acceptable conditions to be offered to the Russian and British Governments. The German and Austrian Legations have removed their archives and personal belongings to the United States Legation.

"According to the latest reports Russian troops are 42 miles off Teheran. Everything leads to the belief that the Germans and Turks are preparing to evacuate, for numerous draft animals are being concentrated at the German Legation.

"There is considerable anxiety at Teheran on account of the enigmatic attitude of the enemies of the Quadruple Entente and of rumors that the Shah and the Government contemplate withdrawing to Ispahan, if Russia finds the Persian proposals inadequate."

A contradictory dispatch is found in the London *Standard*, which states that the German Embassy has employed armed retainers as a method of precaution against eventualities, and hints at other possibilities:

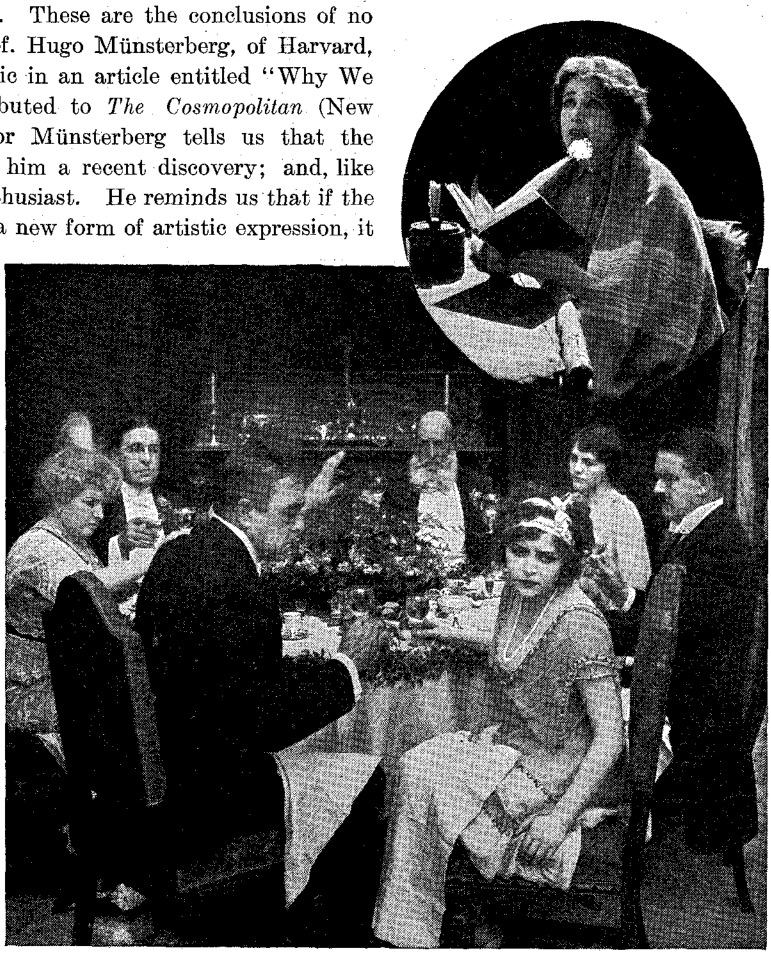
"A large force composed of Austrians and well-paid mercenaries has been armed and retained here by the German Legation. This is considered an indication that Germany intends to bring about a situation at Teheran similar to that at Kermanshah and Ispahan and recently at Yezd, where the Austrians seized the medicines belonging to the British Missionary Hospital. Consequently Russia has found it necessary to reenforce her troops at Kazvin and is now dispatching toward Karej a guard sufficient to protect the Allied Legations and subjects in case of need."

The London *Morning Post* denies a report that the Shah fled before the advent of the Russians, with whom, *The Post* avers, he is upon the most friendly terms, owing to the fact that "it was not improbable that it was pointed out to him that there is an ex-Shah, residing in Russia as a guest, who is extremely anxious to resume sovereignty." *The Post* rejoices in this attitude of the Shah, for, it says, "his defection toward the Teutonic Powers would have meant complete anarchy in Persia, which would probably have led to an upheaval in Afghanistan, and possibly trouble in India."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE MOVIES

THE MOVING-PICTURE PLAY of the future is to be a popular study in psychology. It is to specialize in emotion, feeling, imagination. It is to carry to perfection the sort of thing whose rude beginnings we witness on the screen when the great financier, sitting dreamily before his study-fire, sees in memory his past life in a mining-camp; or when the villain's hand is stayed by the fantom of his murdered wife, rising to confront him. These are the conclusions of no less a psychologist than Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, who gives them to the public in an article entitled "Why We Go to the Movies," contributed to *The Cosmopolitan* (New York, December). Professor Münsterberg tells us that the moving-picture play is with him a recent discovery; and, like all new converts, he is an enthusiast. He reminds us that if the "movie" is to develop into a new form of artistic expression, it must specialize, not in the things that can be done better, or even as well, on the stage, but in things that may be seen on the screen while the "legitimate" drama is unable to show them at all. Foremost among these are psychological effects, and this is why he believes that in the field of the mind lies the future domain of the moving-picture play. Already it is tending in this direction. Writes Professor Münsterberg:



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WHERE THE PHOTO-PLAY BESTS THE STAGE DRAMA.

A young girl is shown ill at ease in the midst of gay company. Without further explanation a "cut in" of the lonely mother waiting at home (above) gives us in a glance a clearer insight into the depths of her soul than words could convey.

"The order of the pictures on the screen is no longer the order of the events in nature, but rather that of our own mental play. Here lies the reason why this new art has such peculiar interest for the psychologist. It is the only visual art in which the whole richness of our inner life, our perceptions, our memory and our imagination, our expectation and our attention can be made living in the outer impressions themselves. As long as the photo-artist made no use of these possibilities, his play lagged far behind that of the real theater. But since he has conquered these new methods of mental interpretation, he has created an art which is a worthy rival of the drama, entirely independent from and in not a few respects superior to the theater.

"As soon as the original character of the photo-play is understood, it can easily be grasped that we are only at the beginning of a great esthetic movement. . . . How reluctant as yet, for instance, are the efforts to introduce the power of imagination! In many a photo-play the murderer sees the ghost of his victim. But such devices are, after all, not unfamiliar on the regular stage. Just here the possibilities of the camera are unlimited. The girl in her happy first love sees the whole world in a new glamor and a new radiant beauty. The poet can make her speak so; only the photo-play could show her in this new jubilant world. . . . . .

"From an artistic point of view, it is entirely wrong to fancy that such imaginative molding of the world must be confined to fairy-tales because it does not correspond to the reality of the world. As long as we argue from such a point of view, we have not reached real art. Even the most realistic art always gives us something different from reality. As long as the artistic means harmonize with our inner view of an experience, it is welcome in the world of art. Even the most rapturous flights of the imagination projected on the screen may have as much inner truth as any melodramatic story. The photo-artist needs only the courage to make the spectator feel that he is truly in a temple of art.

"But even memory, attention, and imagination do not tell the whole story of our inner mind. The core of man lies in his feelings and emotions. As soon as the photo-play moves along its own way, the expression of feelings and emotions will come to the foreground. Of course the producer would say that he shows love and hate and fear and delight and envy and disgust and hope and enthusiasm all in his reels. Certainly he shows them, but simply with the methods of the ordinary stage. . . . As long as the photo-play works only with the methods of the theater, we must regret that we are deprived of the words.

"But what a different perspective is opened if we think of the unlimited means with which the film may express feeling and sentiment through means of its own. In the close-up, the camera can do what in our mind our attention is doing; the camera goes nearer to the object, and thus concentrates everything on one point. In our feelings and emotions, the mind takes a sort of stand toward the surroundings. Again, the camera must be made to imitate such a mental action. In the excited mind, the smooth flow of impressions is interrupted. Let the camera break the flow of the pictures. Give us a thought-effect which the musician calls 'staccato.' We can produce it in the film by omitting certain pictures so that the action seems to jump from one stage to another. Or let the pictures vibrate. We can do this by quickly reversing the order of the pictures which follow one another with the rapidity of sixteen photograms to the second. After pictures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, we give once more 6, 5, 4, turn then from 4 to picture 9, go back from 9 to 6, then from 6 to 12, and the effect will be that a thrilling, vibrating motion goes through the surroundings. Or let the camera turn the straight lines into curves, or the rhythm slow down like a musical *adagio*, or become rapid like an *allegro* or *presto*. In every case effects are produced in which changes of inner excitement seem to take hold of the surrounding world.

"The violinist may play one piece after another and we may see in the film the sentiments of those various pieces through the melodious movements around him. His own face may remain unchanged, but everything about him may enter into the mood of the tones and chords. It is in the spirit of the theater to express horror by the wild gestures of the body. It would be in the spirit of the photo-play to make the world around the terrified person change in a horrifying, ghastly way. The camera can do that, and the spectator would come deeply under the spell of the motion to be exprest. It becomes his emotion, just as in the close-up it is his attention which is forced on the single detail. If a man is hypnotized in the scene, the change of his feelings can only clumsily be shown in his face, but his surroundings may take uncanny forms until a kind of hypnotic spell lies over the whole audience.

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THE CAUSE.

By showing alternately the photos of the gunners and their victims, we have a presentation far beyond the spoken drama.

"Of course the general public would need slowly to be educated toward the higher and higher forms of the photo-players' art. . . . The straight melodrama of the film, offering nothing which the drama of the theater could not present better, will attract the 'unmusical' minds more than the true high art of the photo-play. But he who believes in the message of beauty for the masses of the people will not yield to such superficial desires. He will unceasingly lift the photo-play to higher and higher art, and to do so he must become conscious of the principles which are involved. But this can be done only if he breaks with the tradition of the theater and understands that the photo-play expresses the action of the mind as against the mere action of the body. Of course the drama presents this inner side by the spoken word which is missing in the pantomime of the film. The inner mind which the camera exhibits must lie in those actions of the camera itself by which space and time are overcome and attention, memory, imagination, and emotion are imprest on the bodily world.

"The photo-play of the future, if it is really to rise to further heights, will thus become more than any other art the domain of the psychologist who analyzes the working of the mind. We have seen in recent years how the work of the modern psychologist has become influential and helpful in many different spheres of practical life. Education and medicine, commerce and industry, law and social reform have been greatly aided by the contact with the psychologist, who has put the results of his psychological laboratory into the service of daily life. In the film-world, the only scientist who has been consulted in the past has been the physicist, who prepared the technical devices for the work of the camera. The time seems ripe for his scientific brother, the psychologist, to enter the field and to lead the photo-play to those wonders which its progress has begun to suggest since the leaders dared to leave the paths of mere theatrical performance.

"The more psychology enters into the sphere of the moving pictures, the more they will be worthy of an independent place in the world of true art and become really a means of cultural education to young and old."

WAR AND THE METRIC SYSTEM

IS CONSERVATIVE ENGLAND to be shocked by the war into giving up her antiquated systems of coinage, weights, and measures? This suggestion comes from a leading editorial in *The Electrical Review* (London, October 15). The war, says this paper, is "shaking the foundations of civilization"; it can not pass away and leave things as they were, whatever its result. There is to be a new régime of some kind, and Englishmen must adapt themselves to it. Efficiency is to be its watchword, and to attain this every obstacle to industrial and commercial progress must be removed. Among such obstacles, *The Review* decides, are certainly what it calls the "obsolete" British systems of measurement. It must be noted that we Americans are here in the same boat with the English in all respects except that of coinage. We "point with pride" to our decimal system of dollars and cents as being far more logical and convenient than the English pounds, shillings, and pence; but we stand shoulder to shoulder with them in our determination to reject the decimal substitutes for the equally inconvenient yards, ounces, and pints, despite the fact that all these were long ago thrown upon the scrap-heap by other civilized nations. Says the British editor:

"In every part of our social, domestic, and political life the welfare of the nation must be the predominant consideration, before which all private interests must give way. We are a conservative people; but we must learn to be progressive, bearing in mind that any hindrance to our progress must be ruthlessly flung aside. And surely there is no greater obstacle to our commercial welfare than the obsolete systems—if such they can be called—of coinage, weights, and measures that handicap our intercourse with foreign nations and impede the development of our trade, to an extent that is fully realized by few. We have for many years advocated reform in this connection, and we believe that the return of peace will afford an ideal and unique opportunity to bring it about—an opportunity such as may never recur.

"In normal times, a great objection to the adoption of new weights and measures has been the 'dislocation of trade' that many feared would ensue; now that our export trade has undergone a compound fracture, surely no one will hint at dislocation. The mind of the country is aroused; men and women in all ranks of society are alert, they are in a mood to receive new ideas and to consider them without that tendency to prejudice with which we are afflicted in time of peace. Now, then, is the time; and we earnestly call upon all advocates of efficiency and reform to aid us in our efforts to convince the opponents of change that it is their duty to accept new systems

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THE EFFECT.

The victims of the machine gun. The rapid alternation of the two scenes is called "switching-there-and-back."

of weights, measures, and coinage, for the sake of their country's welfare. . . . . . .

"We may observe that, while we have here coupled the metric system and decimal coinage under one heading, we do not suggest that they are necessarily combined or interdependent; either could be adopted without the other, and it is interesting to note that altho the numbers respectively for and against these two items are approximately equal, many of our correspondents favor one while objecting to the other. In view of the necessity of economizing clerical labor after the war, we are disposed to regard the adoption of decimal coinage as of importance second only to that of the metric system. No one who has lived abroad for any length of time will dispute the assertion that facility in dealing with decimal coinage is acquired in a very few days, and that the simplicity of the system endows it with immense advantages."

THE FREE-AND-EASY CURE

WHAT is the best way to cure an invalid—putting him under strict discipline, taking away his little comforts, refusing him his favorite bits of food; or, on the contrary, humoring him, letting him do as he likes, and treating him with easy comradeship? Apparently the conduct of the field-hospitals in France gives us experimental data toward answering these questions. In an article in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, November), Dr. Ralph L. Thompson, of that city, under the heading "Somewhere in France," tells us how the adage, "They do these things better in France," applies to-day as of old. If we could take the patients out of our own hospitals here in peaceful America and send them over to the battle-fields of shell-swept Gaul, it would apparently be a beneficial change for them. The reason is, Dr. Thompson tells us, that "in the French war-zone we gave a man what he wanted"—a simple therapeutic measure, and one eminently satisfactory to the patient; which, after all, is doubtless the reason that it succeeds so well. Says the writer:

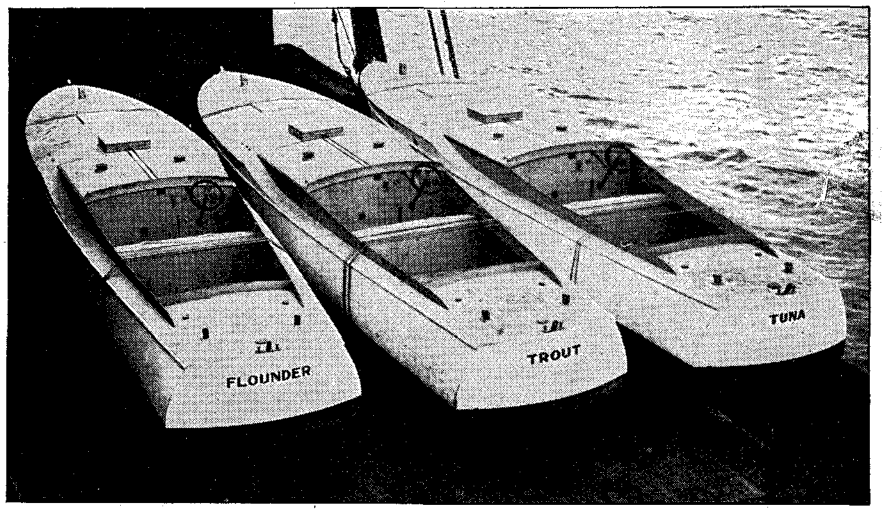
"The most surprizing thing to me was the quickness with which we got patients well in these hospitals; and this was in a great measure due to their simplicity and to the fact that they were practically open-air institutions. Moreover, there is the matter of what you might call the esthetics of war, or of hospitals, to be considered here. We not only attempted to treat the wounds in these hospitals, but to treat the men. Here were these poor devils who had been in the trenches for months—we had many of them who had been at the front for eleven months—and they came in tremendously fatigued. I have seen men sleep for forty-eight hours at a stretch. You can operate on them without using anesthetics. I have seen these men come in in their dirty, stained, mud-caked uniforms. The uniform is taken off and burned; that is the end of that. The men are put into porcelain bath-tubs, given a hot bath, and then they are given a complete, new uniform of hospital clothes.

"Here begins what you might call the esthetics of hospital-treatment. The men are given a hospital-suit of very brilliant blue, with a white shirt and a big, flaming red necktie, so that they may have a color-scheme to amuse them when they wake up. Moreover, the nurses do not dress merely in white, as they do with us. They all have some color to their uniforms. The British nurses wear a gray uniform trimmed with bright red. The Canadian nurses wear a very handsome shade of blue—I am not up on colors, but it is very pretty—with brass buttons, shoulder-straps and all. Our nurses wore a pleasing variation in brown as the chief background of the color-scheme. The Harvard Unit nurses wore dark blue.

"Then everything possible is done for the men's comfort. In our own country, when we go to the hospital, we are treated in the most inhuman manner one can imagine. You say 'hospital' to a person and it makes him sick, if he is not sick already. Any little pleasure or comfort that one has ever been accustomed to in his life immediately ceases on his entering the hospital. If he has been accustomed to smoking a little now and then, that pleasure is denied him the minute he comes into the hospital. If there is some little particular delicacy that he is fond of, the physician immediately finds out what that is and suppresses it. In the French war-zone we gave a man what he wanted. I have seen a man with one side of his face shot away, paralyzed on one side, smoking a cigaret on the intact side and enjoying it; and, strange to say, you would see that man recover and leave the hospital. It is a very curious fact that, notwithstanding these comforts, the men get well.

"If we would apply the treatment to our patients in our hospitals here that is applied in the war-zone, we would save all of the hospital days that have been lost by the people who are involved in this great war. We could get back all of this loss that we have been experiencing in the war as far as people in hospitals are concerned.

"And if you could walk through the smells of the little fishing village of Etaples, as we did every day, you would say that if France would apply to her towns the sanitation that is compulsory in camp and hospital she would save in the next generation as many lives as this war has cost."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THREE "SUBMARINE-CHASERS."

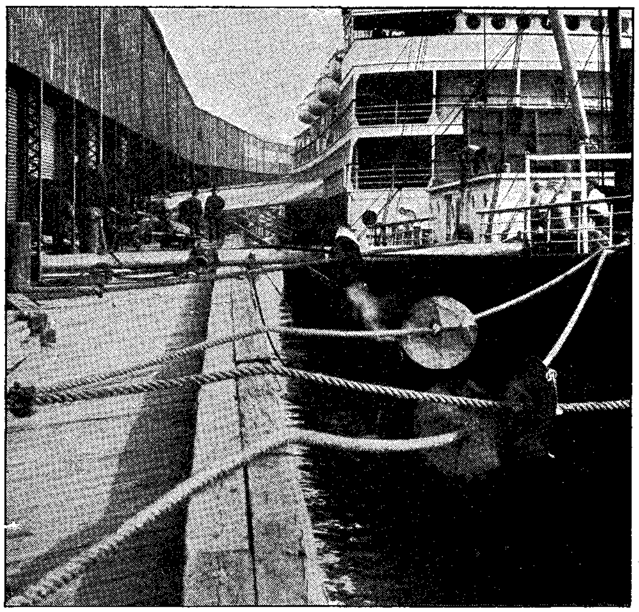
Motor speed-boats especially adapted for sinking submarines by gun-fire.

SUBMARINE-CHASERS—Among the many defensive methods which have been adopted by the British Admiralty against German submarine attacks on merchant shipping is the creation of a fleet of small motor-boats, armed with one rapid-fire gun apiece. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 13):

"These craft were distributed methodically over the areas which were known to be infested with submarines, or along the routes by which they approached and left their hunting-grounds, and the moment they sighted a periscope or the hull of the submarine as she approached the surface they made a swift dash for her and opened fire with the hope of penetrating or breaking off the periscope, or, better yet, holing the hull of the vessel itself. This mosquito fleet was built very rapidly—orders being widely distributed. Our illustration shows three of the 'submarine-chasers,' part of an order of forty, which were built at Lawley's yard, Boston, which have been shipped to England for use in guarding the coasts of Great Britain. There were six in the first shipment. All of these craft are named after various fish of the sea. They are 100 horse-power gasoline launches of uniform design, capable of making twenty-five knots. The contracts were awarded last spring, and it is stated that they cost $4,000 each. They have a strongly built deck forward, for the purpose of mounting a rapid-fire gun, probably of three inches, and below is a commodious trunk-cabin containing accommodations for two or three men. They are of the V-bottom type, and the motors are equipped with a special carbureting device, by means of which either gasoline or a heavy oil may be used."

RATLESS NEW ORLEANS

IN A RECENT CRITICISM of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, quoted in these columns, the methods of the United States Health Service in ridding New Orleans of rats, in its campaign against bubonic plague, were held up as models for imitation. What these methods were and how efficient they have proved in transforming rat-ridden New Orleans into a ratless city we are told by a contributor to the Sunday magazine of *The Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis, November 7). Its present state of ratlessness, we are told, cost New Orleans fifteen months' hard work and eight millions of still harder dollars, but the result is deemed well worth it all. It was proved long ago that flea-infested rats are the chief means of transmitting the plague. Fights for rat-extermination have been waged before on this count, but the New Orleans fight is believed to have been the greatest and most difficult ever attempted. We read, in substance:


Illustrations by courtesy of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

TO FOIL SEA-GOING RATS.

The disks prevent rats coming off or going on the vessel. The Southern Pacific wharf was made rat-proof at a cost of nearly $60,000.

"Bubonic plague first appeared in New Orleans in June, 1914. The disease was of a mild type, the total number of cases being thirty-seven. Health authorities immediately undertook an educational campaign which sought to prove, and did, that the plague, if taken in hand at its inception, is scarcely more dangerous to human life than measles. All of the last twenty cases treated with serum were completely cured within a week.

"The United States Health Service took charge of a rat-catching and rat-proofing campaign about four weeks after the discovery of the first case. A small army of 600 rat-catchers, with about 75,000 traps and a score of dogs, attacked the enemy, and within four months more than half a million of the pests had been destroyed. The biggest catch on a single day was 1,708. A small force of rat-catchers is still at work, but it seldom captures a rodent.

"For the purpose of enforcing the rat-proofing regulation drafted by the Health Service, a comprehensive set of ordinances was passed by the New Orleans City Council. All structures, except stables, were divided for rat-proofing purposes into Class 'A' and Class 'B.' Under Class 'A' are all food-depots. Under Class 'B' are all other buildings in which foodstuffs are not stored or kept for sale.

"Rat-proofing of Class 'A' buildings embraces the installation of concrete floors, protected on all sides by a marginal wall of masonry extending two feet beneath the surface of the ground and one foot above the floor-level. In addition are provisions for the removal of double-wall spaces and double ceilings.

"Rat-proofing of Class 'B' requires their elevation from the ground not less than eighteen inches, this to prevent the rats hiding under the flooring. This plan leaves the underpinning open and free on at least three sides, or, at the option of the owner, the building may be enclosed on all sides by a wall of masonry extending two feet beneath the surface of the ground and upward, meeting flush the floor of the building. Adequate rat-proofing of all wall-space and accidental and unnecessary openings is also required.

"When the plague was discovered the health authorities enforced the strictest measures to prevent the spread of the infection through outbound vessels and freight-cars. Ships were required to be properly rat-guarded, breasted off, gangway raised at night, and just before departing were fumigated to destroy the rats on board.

"Altho rat-proofing was a hardship on many property-owners, it was not without its redeeming features. Coincident with the start of the work, fifteen months ago, there was a business and financial depression over a large part of the United States. And so when the several millions of dollars were put into circulation in New Orleans there was plenty of employment here for everybody, while 'bread-lines' were being maintained in other cities.

"Federal health authorities say the chief source of possible infection is in the docks. The rat-proofing of wharves can not be done in a day. The port is on the banks of a river and the docks' foundations are subject to the influence of varying currents, having in some instances been completely carried away by the force of the stream. The Government sent engineering experts to study the problem. There has been full cooperation from all interests, and the problem will be solved permanently. Rat-proofing of the Toulouse Street wharf, for instance, cost more than $50,000, and the United Fruit Company will expend over $160,000."

It is rather surprizing to learn that the rat is not a native of our soil. In the earlier days, according to the writer of this article, rats were not known in this country at all. It is supposed they were brought here in the holds of European ships and their amazing fecundity quickly populated the land.

"America's rat-population has been estimated at 500,000,000, or approximately five to every man, woman, and child in the United States. While this probably is an exaggeration, at the same time the number of rats in this country must be enormous. When it is remembered that infant rats begin propagating at six or eight weeks, and that the period of gestation is extremely short, it can readily be seen that their unchecked increase in a few years would be enough to overrun the land.

WHAT HAPPENED TO A RESTAURANT.

Débris taken from a dining-room whose floor hid 37 rats infected with bubonic plague. The restaurant was practically rebuilt.

"The United States Government has realized the importance of the problem and is willing to cooperate with any community that will seriously undertake a war of extermination. Government experts have given careful study to the subject. They have found that prevention is the best cure.

"It is necessary to trap them and drive them out of a place by constant persecution and then to see to it that there is no place of refuge to which they can take. The rat is a hardy and shifty creature, and if he can not find a living in the city will take to the soil, but here he can be more easily hunted down and destroyed."

IN DEFENSE OF THE TOOTH-BRUSH

THE STRIKING ASSERTIONS that the tooth-brush does more harm than good, that it not only does not clean the teeth, but itself serves as a disseminator of infection, have not been allowed to pass without denial, tho the denials admit that the brush should receive a more thorough cleansing and sterilization than it usually has. In reply to a widely circulated article contributed by Dr. Bernard Feldman to *Oral Hygiene* (Pittsburg, Pa.), and quoted some time since in THE LITERARY DIGEST, other dentists assure us, in the pages of various professional publications, that the brush is all right, that it is easily sterilized, and that if properly used it is capable of doing precisely what we have been taught from childhood that it was intended to do. A number of these rejoinders to Dr. Feldman appear in the pages of the journal in which his own paper was printed. For instance, Dr. W. H. Barth, of Great Falls, Montana, writes in it as follows:

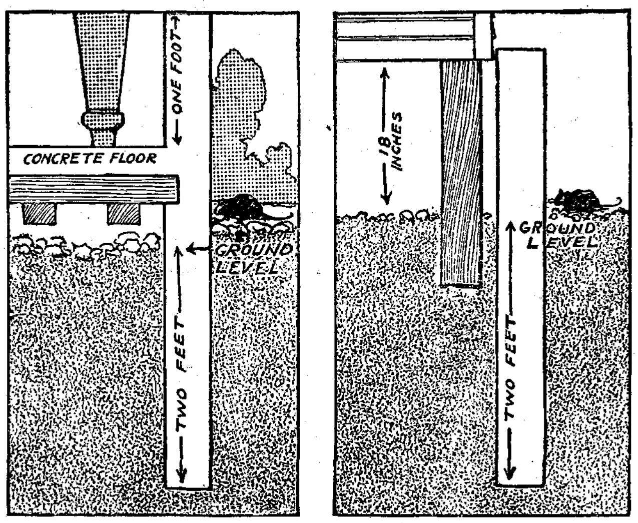
> "The use of the tooth-brush, either soft or medium, has caused very little harm, if any, either to the teeth or the gums, and it has done a great deal to reduce inflammation of the gums when used to brush them, in place of using the forefinger to massage them. The use of the tooth-brush has done more for the preservation of the teeth and the restoration of a healthy condition of the gums than anything else that has come to our knowledge.
>
> "It is safe to say that in 50 per cent. of the cases of pyorrhea, the tooth-brush is very seldom used, if at all. The proper use of the tooth-brush is essential to the care of the teeth; there is no substitute. But that does not mean we should not use silk floss, for silk floss is a very good adjunct. No dentist would dispute the statement that the mouth in which a tooth-brush has been used is more clean and free from decay than one in which it had not been used. How many people will massage their gums, use silk floss, strips, etc.? The tooth-brush is handier, and it can be made as clean and aseptic as the forefinger."

Dr. Benedict Furniss, of New York, writing in the same paper, expresses his opinion that there is nothing more menacing about the well-made tooth-brush than there is about one's hair-brush or one's sponge when a reasonable hygienic care is taken of all of them, and he goes on to say:

> "Besides the fact that the mouth that is cleaned once, twice, or three times a day can not possibly supply bacteria in menacing numbers, it must be remembered that the tooth-bristles, bathed and saturated so frequently with tooth-paste ingredients more or less antiseptic, furnish anything but a happy abiding-place for germ-pests, no matter how vital and resistant they may be. So that if we merely hang the tooth-brush somewhere in the sunshine after each washing of the mouth and teeth and buy a new brush at decent intervals, we need not get gray worrying about virulent bacteria.
>
> "According to *Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 82*, issued by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, page 53, lysol in ½ per cent. solution has killed *bacillus typhosus*, or typhoid bacilli, in five minutes. In a lysol solution of 1 in 140 (less than 1 per cent.) no typhoid bacilli were alive after two and one-half minutes' exposure. If the tooth-brush be merely dipt in the solution and removed again a 5 per cent. strength will insure immediate destruction of all germ-life. Two per cent. or even one per cent. strength is enough if the tooth-brush is left in the solution for any time.
>
> "If something more sanitary than the modern tooth-brush can be devised and made adaptable not alone for the dentist's office, but for home use, let us give the fellows who are endeavoring to do it all the helpfulness we can. But while we're waiting for them, it won't help them or ourselves to throw out the best thing we know about now."

That proper use of the brush involves motion in the direction of the tooth's length and that the usual crosswise brushing may do injury, is held by Dr. Jules J. Sarrazin, of New Orleans, writing in *The Medical and Surgical Journal* of that city. Dr. Sarrazin does not believe that the brush carries infection. He writes:

> "Of course, if ten or one hundred surgically clean brushes sweep in as many filthy, septic mouths, and later, after a thorough rinsing in cold water and drying (which inhibit bacterial growth), are used to inoculate culture tubes, an abundant growth of pathogenic germs must surely result. Conclusions drawn from such a procedure are strikingly unscientific because they take no account of the fact that vastly more infectious material will have been removed from the mouth than can possibly be left in the brush, because they do not duplicate conditions which obtain when truly germicidal dentifrices are employed, and because, even as mouth-infection is reduced by repeated brushings, it will continue to remain so far in excess of that in the brush as to render the latter insignificant. . . . . . .
>
> "Dentists who entertain a sentimental or sensational fear of the tooth-brush would act more wisely by advising its immersion in an aqueous solution of iodin, followed by rinsing, after each mouth-cleansing, than by misleading the laity, decrying the brush without offering a real substitute for it. . . . . . .
>
> "Neither the proper, root-to-biting surface, brush motion, nor an efficient polisher carried by it dry, has ever injured tooth-structure. It is the improper crosswise motion of bristles which wears transverse cervical grooves and irritates gingival margins, quite regardless of the dentrifice employed, unless it be gritty beyond reason. Bristles and water, or soap, and chalky impalpable dentrifices are unable to remove completely septic films from and develop the protecting polish on exposed surfaces of teeth, while a waxed thread or tape is similarly inefficient in comparison with positive polishing powder applied by suitable agents in both instances. It has been proved that five years' daily polishing of natural teeth with finely pulverized pumice-stone resulted in perfect, lustrous dental surfaces."



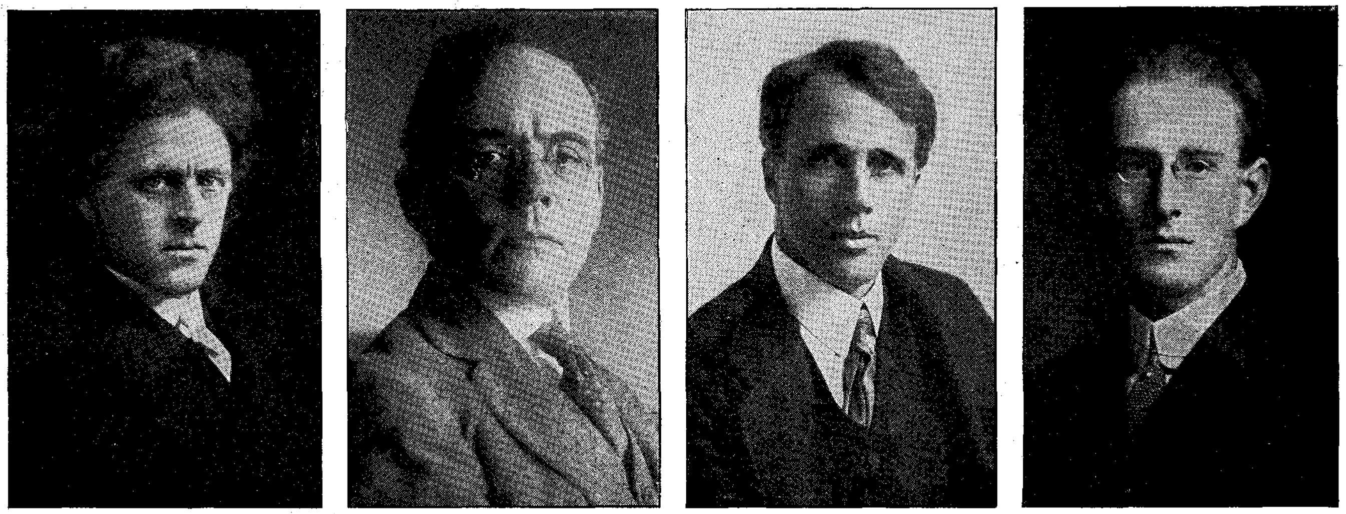
Where food is stored concrete foundation-walls and sub-floors are required.

Class "B" buildings must either be 18 inches above ground or have a concrete foundation-wall.

TO MAKE BUILDINGS RAT-PROOF.

Here, however, we are apparently touching a feature of the tooth-brush controversy that really divides the dental profession. Many dentists advocate the usual, or crosswise, brushing that Dr. Sarrazin condemns. In a symposium printed recently in *Items of Interest*, a New York dental journal, both methods are advised and both condemned. The editor's conclusion seems to be that the rotary method is to be preferred, but not when "limited to a single skirmish." Repeated use of it not only removes invading parasites, but produces an influx of blood, exciting greater antiseptic activity of the white corpuscles. It will be noted that the question of the use or non-use of the brush did not enter into this controversy, all of the participants believing in it as a valuable agent of mouth-hygiene.

LETTERS - AND - ART



JOHN G. NIEHARDT. EDGAR LEE MASTERS. ROBERT FROST. LINCOLN COLCORD.

FOUR AMERICAN POETS WHO LOOM ON THIS YEAR'S HORIZON.

Masters and Frost are called the "great successes" of the year; the other two are expected to impress us before another twelvemonth.

THE PAST YEAR'S POETRY

FROM A CURSORY RECALLING of the poetic output of the past year one would say that the war has been the predominant theme. From Mr. W. S. Braithwaite's annual survey, however, one may see that this theme has not, with one notable exception, stirred the poets to their best efforts. It does not inspire any of the five that he regards as the best of the year, and which may be read in our department of "Current Poetry." And, indeed, it appears but scantily in those that he counts the best thirty. These poems will all appear in Mr. Braithwaite's forthcoming "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1915."

Two new figures in the American poetic arena are estimated by Mr. Braithwaite as the two "great successes." They are Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters. "Both are typically American, tho one has an Eastern and the other a Western background." Mr. Braithwaite finds the air full of new life, and ventures "to predict that two other American poets with an indigenous American note will have impress the public tremendously before another year." These poets are Lincoln Colcord and John G. Niehardt. Mr. Colcord's "Vision of War" is, in this writer's view, "the most important book of the year, whether in prose or verse." Mr. Niehardt's narrative poem, "The Song of Hugh Glass," shows "the possibilities of adventurous pioneer days in the West, as a subject for poetry, providing the poet has the power of form and imagination in the highest degree." Mr. Braithwaite proceeds with unabated enthusiasm:

"This is a significant note in the development of the year's poetry: that America is yielding herself in unsuspected ways to the vision and imagination of her poets. The variety of the year's volumes can not help but convince the observer that American poetry is marching steadily forward. The exquisite singing quality of Sara Teasdale in 'Rivers to the Sea,' the democratic idealism of Witter Bynner in 'The New World,' the emotional imagery of John Gould Fletcher in 'Irradiations,' the intellectual beauty of Benjamin R. C. Low's 'The House That Was,' the imaginative culture and spirit of Thomas Walsh in 'The Pilgrim Kings,' the spiritual transfiguration of common experiences by Dana Burnet in 'Poems'; 'Sappho in Lukis,' by William Alexander Percy, and the delightful, spontaneous humor of Arthur Guiterman in 'The Laughing Muse,' are a few examples from many of the year's best accomplishment."

A notable fact about the interest in poetry during the year, the writer finds, is the increase of critical writing about contemporary poets and poetry. The Boston *Transcript*, where Mr. Braithwaite's article appears, is credited with considerable additional space devoted to it. The Chicago *Evening Post* and the Los Angeles *Graphic* are cited as papers where "criticism of a brilliant and permanent character" has appeared.

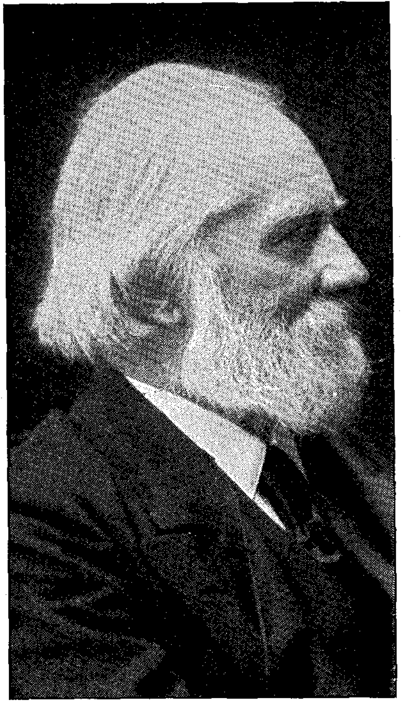
"The poet most written about during the year was Émile Verhaeren, the Belgian writer. This was, of course, due to the war, and deplorable as the circumstance may be, American readers were benefited by acquaintance with the splendid style and vigor of this writer. Another poet more written about than any others in this country, except Frost and Masters, was Rupert Brooke. Here again the war, this time more sadly, brought immortality to a name existing in comparative obscurity. But the death of Rupert Brooke was a sort of climax to his art; the experience of war brought out the best that was in him as a poet."

The most significant movement of the year, or rising to greater conspicuousness this year, has called itself "Imagism." The leading names among the Imagists are Amy Lowell, John Gould Fletcher, Richard Aldington, F. S. Flint, and D. H. Laurence. Of them we read:

"There is a great deal to be said, and a great deal has been said, in their favor by English, French, and Russian reviews of the highest standing. After all, a name is only a convenient handle by which we carry the identification of things. You can not isolate a force or degree or quality of feeling, because the shape and material of language are custom-made rather than ready-made. All poetry comes out of feeling; the degree to which feeling is personalized in images determines not the logic of form but the measure of emotion and imagination which gets into the substance. It is on this basis that the poetry of Amy Lowell, John Gould Fletcher, F. S. Flint, and Richard Aldington must be judged. They believe that what they feel, experiencing life and observing nature, concerning the mystery and wonder of things, can be better reproduced for communication if certain artificial, misleading, and useless impediments of language are eliminated. This is not to say that there must not be any decoration, any more than to say that in abandoning, for the purpose, the rhythm of meters, rhythm can not find any other laws of control. All really great poets have broken the traditional regularities of forms handed on to them by their predecessors; they found their genius could not achieve within the restrictions, and instead of adding to the mediocrity of the art, imposed technical obligations upon themselves which only the most rigorous and persistent labors could accomplish. This, it seems to me, is what the Imagists are doing. It is what Chaucer, Shakespeare, Coleridge, Blake, Poe, and Henley have done. And it is precisely the Imagistic principle in the work of these poets I have just named which gives them a preeminent position in the art of English poetry. Whether the poetry of this modern Imagist group is great poetry is a matter with which we ought to have little concern at present; that it is good poetry can easily be proved. To prove it is all a matter of being able to demonstrate the difference between what is verse and what is poetry in their primary significance. . . . . . .

"Writing in *vers libre* does not constitute the whole purpose of the Imagist poets. In fact, they have employed both regular rhythms and rime in their work. Whether employing the medium of *vers libre* or meter, they have shown, especially in a certain intensifying quality of mood, the first note of pure romanticism in English poetry of the last decade. The final test of poetry is its magic. It is not the feeling of contemplative anxiety aroused by the philosophic or moral imagination that gives the poetry its highest value as an art, but the agitated wonder awakened in the spirit of the reader by the sudden evocation of magic. This is the haunting quality in poetry, a thing that has no web of reasoning, and whose elements are so unaccountably mixed that no man has yet learned its secret. And in this poetry, as often as it is to be found in other verse of equal quantity, there speaks that alluring voice whose secret is in the eternal and pure wizardry of Keats."

PADEREWSKI'S MUSICAL "FATHER"



THEODOR LESCHETIZKY,

Teacher of Paderewski, Hofmann, and scores of others, among whom are the world's leading piano-virtuosos.

WHEN a girl piano-prodigy of ten was discovered in California a few years ago and Paderewski was asked to hear her play, he only said, "Take her to my father." It was to Theodor Leschetizky that he referred, and Paderewski, speaking to a New York *Times* reporter the other day, referred gratefully to the fact that "tho the great tree has fallen" there are "offshoots not only where it fell but all over the world which will grow up in the image of the parent tree, so great was the vigor drawn from the roots that penetrated far into the soil." There are many pupils in America, as well as the hundreds in Europe, of the famous piano-teacher who died on November 17, at Dresden. The most famous of all is Paderewski; so it is most fitting to perpetuate the tribute of the great pianist to his great master. His contact with Leschetizky, he tells us, began in 1885. Up to that time he had devoted his energies principally to compositions. But he found that nobody was playing them, so he resolved to become a virtuoso in order himself to be their exponent. He therefore went to Leschetizky and asked for a few lessons:

> "I very well remember my first meeting with him. I went to his house in Vienna and sent up my card. When I was ushered into his presence I found he knew my name and had heard of my compositions. He asked me what I was doing in composition and requested me to play some of my new things, which I did immediately. He was quite enthusiastic, called some of his pupils in, and had me repeat the numbers.
>
> "When I talked to him about becoming a piano-virtuoso, however, his enthusiasm waned. He told me I could scarcely expect to become a successful public performer, because I was already twenty-five years old, and that was too late to start. However, he agreed to give me some lessons, and I took nine or ten, I forget exactly how many. At no time during this period was he very encouraging to my hopes, and I do not believe he thought I would make a virtuoso.
>
> "After a short time I had to leave. I was not well off and had to earn a living in some way, so I could not afford to indulge my desire to take piano-lessons. Leschetizky at this time was kind enough to recommend me for the post of professor of pianoforte and composition at the Conservatory of Strassburg, and I stayed there for a year and a half. During this time my position compelled me to appear in public as a pianist, and my experiences confirmed my belief that I could be a virtuoso, so I returned to Leschetizky and studied with him for several months.
>
> "After this I had some success in public appearances in Vienna and Paris, but I realized I had not an extensive enough repertoire, so within a year I returned again to Leschetizky and studied again for a few months. This was in 1887, and was the last time I studied with him."

Leschetizky put art before riches in his esteem, and never denied lessons to any pupil in whom he saw talent, even if the pupil could not pay:

> "He could easily have been rich. He was the foremost pedagog during several generations and could, like others in the same position in other times, have become a millionaire. They knew how to keep what they had and wanted to. But Leschetizky was very generous. He died poor. I do not believe he owned anything much but his house in Vienna.
>
> "He was lively and full of good humor. There was nothing he enjoyed more than a good anecdote or a good joke. Some people called him 'difficult,' but I would rather say he was moody, like all great artists—and do not forget he was a great artist besides being a great teacher.
>
> "One of his idiosyncrasies was to walk at night. He took no exercise during the day at all, but after midnight or one o'clock he would set out for a walk and often be gone several hours.
>
> "The essence of Leschetizky's instruction was that every one of his pupils had to play musically. Brilliance and technical skill were put second, or rather let us say he considered it merely a matter of course and worthy of no particular notice that one who aspired to be a pianist should at first have conquered the difficulties that stood in the way, should have agile fingers and supple wrists.
>
> "Those who know the 'brilliant' school that had prevailed, in which dazzling 'effects' were the demand of the hour, will know that at that time a man who demanded above everything else that the inner spirit and the beauty of a composition should be brought out differed from the average.
>
> "That is why the 'Leschetizky method' is not, as it is often referred to, a set of exercises for building up a technique. No such thing merely could result in the condition that I believe to be a fact—that every one who studied with Leschetizky plays more musically than the mass of students of any other one man or system.
>
> "Music must be lyric first. The nearer an instrumental player can approach the singer, the more essentially musical is his work. That is what Leschetizky cared for—to have the lyric side of the art in the place of most emphasis.
>
> "To a great extent he derived his first conception of this spirit from Schulhoff, who was the first of the virtuosi to play with a big, singing tone. Schulhoff influenced Rubinstein and all the pianists of his time, and on Leschetizky the influence was great. He was never reticent about admitting the debt he owed Schulhoff, and never asserted that the origin of the ideas he exemplified lay entirely in himself. This was characteristic."

His very teaching was in itself a sacrifice, for Paderewski declares that Leschetizky could have become a virtuoso as great as the greatest:

> "Liszt and Rubinstein represented the summit of achievement

at the time, and while their influence on the public was unlimited, their influence in forming a tradition to be carried on by pupils could not be compared to that of Leschetizky.

"He was the next dominating figure in the world of teaching in succession to the great Czerny, whose pupil he was, and his ascendency marked new ideas and new standards. It would be a task not to be lightly undertaken to apportion the influences that have made modern piano-playing among the composers, the manufacturers who improved instruments, a man like Liszt, who was a great artist and a great creative force, and a man like Leschetizky, who realized the new influences and spread them through his teaching. But there can be no doubt that Leschetizky and his pupils were a very great element in improving pianoforte-playing all over the world.

"As for me, I have the greatest affection and the deepest gratitude toward Leschetizky, but I know I am not speaking for myself alone, but on behalf of scores of others who could perhaps better tell of the generosity, the kindness, the devotion, and the disinterestedness with which he treated all music-students. I and they owe him an immense debt, and will always cherish his memory."

NEW TOYS FOR OLD

SOME APPREHENSIONS have been felt that the season of toys would pass without them this year, or at least, anything like the required quantity. This is, of course, assuming that all toys come from Germany. People are now busy pointing out that Germany has in the past led us into the belief that she was in fact the only world's toy-shop, and friends of the Allies aver that she has palmed off on us an article vastly inferior to what France or Russia could furnish us if we would only let them. The novelist, Gouverneur Morris, has written to the New York *Times* to urge the children of the United States to ask for the beautiful and artistic dolls made by the French. His words are seconded by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, who, while making a plea for French dolls, turns her letter into a panegyric on France itself:

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MME. CALVÉ AND FRENCH DOLLS,

At a sale in New York for the benefit of French war-sufferers.

"Like Mr. Morris, I, too, hope that the day of the simpering pink-and-white-and-flaxen *Gretchen* is over and that the little Americans will hereafter be worshiping—and imitating in natural sequence—graceful *Maries* and piquant *Célestines*, artistic *Mimis* and elegant *Dianes*. It would not only plant the seeds of a fine taste, besides giving them pleasures both subtle and acute—everything, in fact, that is the reverse of smug; but there is another reason for educating their inclinations in that direction as early as possible. Let me whisper it, my children; you may be too young to understand, but tuck it away in your memory: The French are the greatest race in the world to-day, the only great race. Every other race involved has crumbled somewhere at this awful touchstone, but France rose like a phenix from the ashes of another nation's dishonor. She has had a renaissance only half understood as yet; and, morally as well as artistically, and possibly intellectually, she will be the most powerful influence in Europe after this war is over. It is to be hoped that her singing tides will reach these shores of ours."

Mr. Morris did not remain long unanswered, and "One Who Knows" hastened to the defense of German toys, repudiating his statement that "German toys are badly made, badly shaped, and hideously colored." He writes:

"Mr. Morris is, to say the least, very badly informed! As a matter of fact, nearly all the fine toys shown in toy-shops in this country to-day are of German origin. The German toy industry, originating in the homes of Thuringian and Saxonian peasants, has long since been developed to the highest degree. The merchandise is made in large, scientifically conducted factories, employing hundreds, and in some instances thousands, of workmen each. Trade-schools, established in the toy-centers of Germany, have educated the work-people, fitting them to be the cleverest makers of toys in the world.

"From the smallest woolly sheep or Teddy bear to the life-size lion or elephant, from the little toy-engine to the big toy-factory, toys that creep, walk, jump, cannon that shoot, magic lantern, movie-picture shows, and a thousand other amusing playthings designed to bring joy to the little ones, have come to us from Germany.

"The German doll-factories of Thuringia turn out the most lifelike and beautiful creations imaginable—faces and bodies modeled by artists and made most substantially—almost unbreakable.

"Aside from the larger and bulkier toys, which are made in America, and a few cheap and trashy Japanese toys, you will find very few—if any—playthings originating elsewhere. So, if children are to buy only French toys, I fear the little darlings will be badly disappointed."

In *The Evening Standard* (London), Mr. Thomas Lloyd writes about some designs for toys made by a Russian artist at the request of the Board of Trade:

"There were a priest, a beggar, and an old woman. They stood as solidly on their feet as the figures in a Noah's ark; but, oh, they were so different from the figures in a Noah's ark. Them you can mistake for anything; these you recognized at once for the people they were intended to be.

"Russian peasants have been making such toys for—well, I don't know how long, and perhaps nobody does. Meanwhile we have been buying for our boys and girls toys turned out by workmen of mechanical mind; dolls which all simper alike, dogs with nothing of the creature but the hide.

"Now, the Teddy-bear is a jolly toy. You may object that he is built on naturalistic lines. He is. But it is both a clever and a good-humored naturalism. He positively makes one believe he is enjoying life. He is a pleasant bit of America, and we ought to thank America for him.

"Many German toys are excellent. I am fond of the juggler—the wooden-jointed fellow you can twist into all sorts of extravagant positions. But the average German toy lacks soul. Its apathy reminds one of a certain variety of man. It was made to be insulted and broken; and it is insulted and broken. So, alas! is the man.

"I won't bother to draw any deductions about German art from the German doll; it is not worth while. But this I will say: that if you can not see the Russian novel and the Russian opera latent in the Russian toy, your eyes are no better than they should be.

"And what about the children? They don't care for what underlies and what is implicit: they want a toy which will amuse them. Will the Russian please them as much as the German?

"No, not at first. Children are the most arrant of all conservatives. Their parents have ruined their taste with German toys, and they will cling to that ruined taste. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say they have no taste at all, only an appetite for enjoyment. Give the Russian toy a fair chance, and they will love it at last as well as the German. Place Father Noah and Father Shem in competition with the priest and the beggar I mentioned, and Noah's elephant by the side of the Russian peasant's, and a wise child will know which to choose."

Finally, there appears a plea for the "home-brew" product coming from "Santa Claus" to *The Times*, and bristling over the allegation concerning "the larger and bulkier toys made in America and a few cheap and trashy toys from Japan":

"I might state that the 'larger and bulkier toys made in America' are getting to be a very small percentage of the output of American toys, and if your correspondent would investigate more closely he would find that such toys as small dolls of celluloid and bisque, modeled by very fine artists, are to be found in all markets, and that they are 'made in America.' If the laws of this country governing tariff and labor allowed a greater expansion, the toy industry would see an evolution to an industry that would employ many thousands of people."

"BROADSHEETS" AT THE FRONT

WE PICTURED LAST WEEK the German soldier in the scant hours he has for books or reading. By almost the same post the London *Times* gives a companion picture of the British soldier at the same task. It is drawn by an "officer at the front" in a farm in Flanders dealing with an evening at their billet. "To many the lack of literature is one of the most serious of deprivations," he tells us. They are not all "strong, silent men of action"; many are "frankly men of peace," whose paths seemed "to lie in the quiet ways of study and contemplation." He writes of the boon of the "broadsheets," made up of selections from the great writers, sold for a penny, and sent in thousands to the front:

"That khaki-covered ruffian, mud to the waist-band and bearded like the 'pard,' is absently thinking of a room, well lined with shelves of books, which, it seems, he inhabited in days long past, when a soldier was a person who did heroic things in pages of Herodotus or Cæsar, or a boisterous subaltern at a house-party, who had an unaccountable but cheery contempt for literature. Will he ever return to that tranquil haven? Now he works hard at soldiering and his hours of leisure are few. Books are costly to convey, and in a sudden advance it wrings his heart to jettison them. So he goes unsatisfied. But to-night is a special occasion. The *padre* has brought in a sheaf of literature designed for the delectation of Tommy, and he eagerly fastens on it.

IS *GRETCHEN* TO GO?

Even the dolls are belligerent, and the French *Maries* are challenging the reign of the German *Gretchens*. The children will decide.

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A DRAMATIC DOLL,

Which represents Mdlle. Cheval, the French opera star, singing the "Marseillaise," which the original has done with such success in Paris since the war began.

"In ten minutes he has talked with the genial Lamb and the kindly Hazlitt, he has listened to the slow burr of brave old Cobbett, and the placid tones of Fisherman Walton. He has looked through the keyhole at the game of cribbage that *Richard* played with the *Marchioness*, he has sat with Partridge at the play and trembled with Garrick at the ghost. His blood has thrilled with the battle-songs of the Old Testament, and his heart tingled to the touch of the master in the battle-speech of *Henry* at Agincourt. Our bookworm officer is discovering the secret of great literature—namely, that its appeal can only reach out to what is already there, the heart to sympathize, the brain to grasp, the memory to register, the intuition to understand."

The Tommy finds a passage from the Old Testament and another from the New:

"He knows theoretically the greatness of its literature. He is ready to grow enthusiastic over its pure wells of English undefiled. Some one has thought it good to reprint a page as literature and send it out to him labeled as such, and he catches his breath at the marvelous aptness of the appeal:

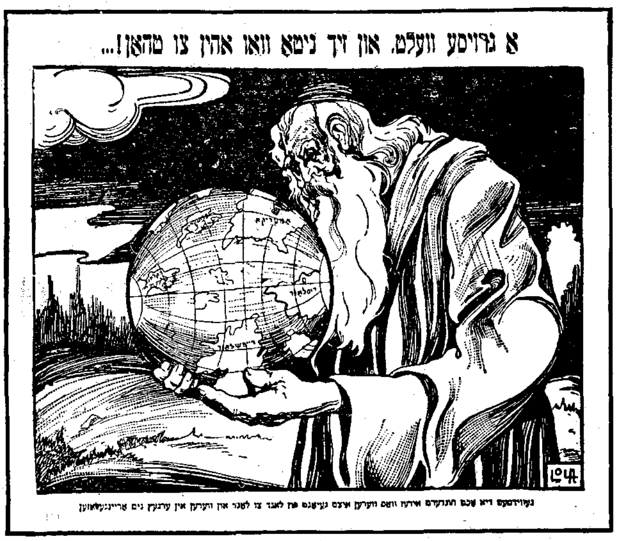
"'If thy people go out to battle against their enemy, whithersoever thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord, . . . then hear Thou in Heaven their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause.'

"'What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? . . . Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? . . . For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE "THIRD EXILE" OF THE JEWS

ON AUGUST 4, 1914, the Orthodox Jews were fasting and sitting on the bare floors of their synagogs, reciting the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and commemorating the 9th of Ab, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple. The day also marked the anniversary of the time when the people were led into captivity, first by Nebuchadrezzar, the Babylonian, and next by Titus, the Roman. On this day the great war was declared by the nations of Europe, and thereby was ushered in what the Rev. S. B. Rohold, pastor of the Christian Synagog of Toronto, calls the "Third Exile." It has already brought "greater sorrows and sufferings to a larger number of the 'wandering feet and weary breasts.'" The Jewries of the world, he declares in *The Missionary Review* (December), are "convulsed with trials and sufferings, such as even they can not parallel in their long annals." The cartoon represents a Hebrew patriarch looking over a globe of the world and saying: "Russia, I am not wanted there—France, not wanted there—England; Canada; the United States; Palestine, I am not wanted there! This is a large, beautiful world, but no place for me!" Here is pictured the present plight of the race:


א גרויסע וועלט. און זיך ניטא וואו אהין צו טהאן!...

SEARCHING FOR THE PROMISED LAND.

A cartoon from a Jewish paper. It represents the Jew looking at the world and seeking in vain for a place where he is welcomed.

"The world-struggle is searching the very vitals of the race, stirring its energies, revolutionizing its life, and transforming its outlook. Five hundred and fifty thousand gallant Hebrew soldiers are at war, Jew engaged in mortal combat with Jew. Four millions of them, men, women, and children, of all ages—strong, weak, healthy, and sick—have been driven into full flight, haunted by the thundering cannons, along the wasted roads, marshy fields, bogs, and wild forests; disorganized, terrorized, abandoning land, stock, treasures, and all the attachments of home, in order to save their bare lives. Hunger and starvation meet them everywhere, and as they pass through the 'Valley of Shadows' new horrors overtake them every hour. The very life is lost in the attempt to save it. No 'Promised Land' in sight. 'All hope abandoned there!' Our hearts break as we gaze at this horrorful, grim, and continuously moving panorama of Israel's bitter and tragic flight."

The Jew, he declares, is paying a very high price to the best traditions of the race. He is "strenuously leading in all the episodes of the war: in its politics, in its economy, in its finances, in its organizations, in its supplies, in its armies, and in its horrors." He estimates that 46 per cent. of the world's population, or 760,000,000, are affected by the war. "The total number of Jews in the world is not over 14,500,000, of whom some 10,000,000, or 68 per cent., are affected by this war." We read:

"There are now twelve nations fighting, with armies totaling at least 20,000,000, or 2.6 per cent. of the population of the nations engaged. The Jews engaged in the war comprise the biggest army they have ever put forth. A conservative estimate, given in *The Jewish Chronicle*, puts the number at over 550,000, or 5.5 per cent. of all the Jews in the world—double the proportion of Gentiles engaged. And when we look into the machinery of this war and the rôle the Jew is playing, and the results of that great machinery, we wonder that the nations of the earth should be trusting to such leadership."

The Jewish population of the British Isles is about 245,000, and over 16,000 are in the ranks.

"Hundreds have secured medals, and three have secured the most coveted order, the Victoria Cross. Five Hebrews are holding positions in the British Cabinet; one, Lord Reading, has become Lord Chief Justice; five are in the House of Lords, six are Privy Councilors, sixteen are Baronets, fourteen are Knights, and eighteen are members of Parliament. . . . . . .

"The total Jewish population of France is a little over 100,000. Before the war, in the regular Army there were 8 Hebrew generals, 14 colonels, 21 lieutenants, 68 majors, and 107 captains; but now over 10,000 Jews are in the ranks, and are doing gallant work on land, sea, and in the air. General Heymans is in charge of one Army corps. Five Jews are holding important positions in the Cabinet. The Rothschilds, feeling that their country has been outraged, have returned to the Austrian Emperor the title of nobility which his ancestor, a century ago, had bestowed upon them."

Belgium shelters 15,000 Jews. The first man taken as a hostage when the Germans entered Antwerp was a Rothschild. In Italy, where the Jews were not emancipated until 1870,

"The total Jewish population is 45,000, and they have provided Italy lately with a Prime Minister, Signor Luigi Luzzatti (1910), who previously served as Minister of Finance on six occasions. Sixteen members of Parliament and fourteen Senators are Jews. The President of the Council of State, Signor Malvano, is the best-hated man in Germany, because he could see through the tactics of its special Ambassador, Prince von Bülow, and checkmated all his political maneuvers, so that he had to return, a complete failure, to Germany with his Italian wife.

"The most conspicuous man in Italy at present is M. Salvatore Barzilai, whom King Victor Emmanuel appointed as a Cabinet Minister. General Otholenghi, late Minister of War, and newly made Senator, another Jew, is the idol of the Army."

Germany has not yet fully removed disabilities from her 615,000 Jews, but the war has caused the suppression of some leading anti-Semitic papers, and some of the war-leaders have profest a change of heart in favor of the Jews on account of their loyalty:

"German Jews have contributed their full share toward that remarkable display of efficiency, both military and economic, which has astounded the world. In every branch of the social and political life the Jew has left his mark. Karl Marx laid down the scientific foundations of socialism, and Ferdinand Lassalle founded the German Social-Democratic party, and its leaders, up to the present head, Hugo Hasse, were all Jews. The head of the Revisionist party is Edward Bernstein, who, on account of his antiwar views, is an exile in Switzerland. What an irony that the only man who dared to defy the Kaiser in the Reichstag, and vote openly against the German war-loan, and was not beheaded, was Herr Liebknecht, a Jew!

"One secret of the efficiency of the German armies lies in their wonderful organization of transportation. . . . To a Jew—Herr **Albert** Ballin—the Kaiser has entrusted the general management of all the German railways, and he is personally in charge of the transportation of all the German troops. This Jew who is not wanted is most desirable now. Iron crosses have been lavished galore on the German-Jewish soldiers."

BARON READING,

The Lord Chief Justice of England, belongs to the Jewish race.

Austria has drawn 180,000 into the war from her Jewish population of 1,313,687, and the race has furnished one field-marshal, 6 generals, 17 colonels, 15 lieutenant-colonels, 48 majors, and 211 other officers.

Russia, with a Jewish population of 6,060,000, employed 350,000 Jewish soldiers and found them valorous and worthy in large numbers of the highest order for bravery. But the Russo-Polish Jewish tragedy is beyond calculation for details of frightfulness and shocking suffering. The writer quotes from *The Jewish Chronicle:*

"Facts that have been detailed to the present writer by friends in whose impartiality and veracity he could have nothing but perfect confidence are backed up and confirmed to a large extent by an official document, an order of the day, issued by the Russian Generalissimo. This order seems to have been promulgated in March last. It decreed nothing less than the expulsion of all Jews from military zones in Galicia, Bukovina, and Poland. The excuse for this terrible determination was an easy one to find ready at hand. It was the alleged disloyalty of the Jewish population. That allegation, needless to say, could have been based at most upon the treason of a few individuals. But the Russian Government, bettering Burke, indicted a whole nation. The decree, too, was directed, not at any locality, nor at any general section of the population. It was a decree against Jews as Jews.

"And now we have the result. Some two hundred thousand Jews who have been living in the confines of Kovno, Courland, and Suwalki were exiled by the Russian authorities, so that, in the technical language employed, those districts might be 'evacuated of Jews.' Our unfortunate brethren upon whom this decree fell were compelled to obey it at a short notice, varying from eight hours to thirty at the most. In that time two hundred thousand people had to leave their homes, their possessions, their all, and face—they knew not what! What followed requires the pen of Dante adequately to narrate. Not one Jewish soul of all this vast population was allowed to remain, so that towns which had contained a large proportion of Jewish inhabitants were deserted. . . .

HERR LIEBKNECHT,

The only man who dared defy the Kaiser in the Reichstag and vote openly against the German war-loan.

"The actual woes, sorrows, and agonizing tragedy of the martyrdom of the Great Jewry will never be fully told; nor are we able to comprehend the magnitude of its frightfulness and its horrors. The Hon. Louis de Brandeis, chairman of the United States Government Business Committee at Washington, tells us that no fewer than five hundred thousand Jews have lost their lives since the war started, either on the battle-field or by the invading armies.

"With Mr. Herman Landau, chairman of the Central Committee, we feel that: 'A cry of frenzied despair comes from those countries. The vast cyclone of destruction, the most formidable that the world has ever seen, has passed over the Jewish pale of settlement. Since the time of the Tatar invasion there has never been a country in Europe so utterly devastated. In many districts not a single congregation was spared; synagogs were burned, hospitals and homes for aged and orphans have been destroyed and deserted. A population full of energy, of resources, and of intellectual abilities is at once thrown into wretched poverty, the brunt of the terrors falling upon hundreds of thousands of refugees.'"

ALBERT BALLIN,

A Jew, personally superintends the transportation of all German troops.

Tho forty flourishing colonies have sprung up in the deserts of Palestine and Galilee, and, by report, are already encouragingly prosperous, the Jew now sees his national hope for the country of his fathers vanish into thin air. This is convincingly explained by the writer, who says:

"The catastrophe that befell the Jewish hope in Palestine is very hard to realize. It is a very conservative estimate that during the past century not less than £100,000,000 have been spent by the different Jewish philanthropists, such as Baron Edmund de Rothschild and other Jewish colonization and Zionistic societies.

"Practically every Jew in the world has a little box in his house with 'Great Alms for Palestine' written upon it, and it is looked upon as a meritorious act to put money in that box, which goes toward the keeping up of the Jewry in Palestine; and the Jewish papers throughout the world were all in praise of the wonderful awakening, and visions and dreams filled the minds of the Jews throughout the world. And what do we find now? Four thousand years ago the Jewish people had fled from the bondage of Egypt and found a haven of rest in Palestine, and now, after four thousand years, 15,000 Jewish refugees have fled from Palestine to find shelter in Egypt.

"Three notorious Turkish tyrants, Azymi Bey, Djemal Pasha, and Hardegg Pasha, occupying positions in different parts of Palestine and Syria, have not left an opportunity of showing their ill-will toward the Jew, and especially giving themselves to devastate and erase practically out of existence all Jewish colonies; and to be a Zionist is now considered as a political crime.

"The shattered hope of the Jewish people in Palestine is, perhaps, one of the severest blows dealt to the wandering feet and weary breast."

PENSIONS FOR PREACHERS

"JUSTICE TOO LONG DEFERRED," is the Chicago *Herald's* characterization of the plans for pensioning retired ministers which were indorsed by a church congress at San Francisco last summer. It was shown that the Protestant Churches are already at work securing fifty million dollars for the proper care of retired or disabled ministers and their families, and it was estimated that over sixty millions are needed. Since the conference the campaign for ministerial pensions has engaged the strenuous activities of the various responsible church boards, and has been given both publicity and editorial support by the lay as well as the religious press. "It is the live topic in the denominations to-day," declares the Detroit *Free Press*, which adds these words of hearty approval:

> "The adoption of a pension system would do much to attract more young men to the ministry, for no matter how strong the spiritual call a man feels, he can not be blamed for hesitating to enter a profession which is so poorly paid, in general, that he can not hope to provide for his old age and that of those dependent upon him.
>
> "The soul of the inadequately paid preacher, no matter how strong his faith, must be strangely perplexed when he contrasts the stately cathedrals built in honor of the God he preaches with the deprivations he endures in order to spread the gospel message. Less magnificent churches and better rewards to the humble toilers in the field would seem more befitting the spirit of Christianity."

Sometime, similarly observes the Sioux Falls *Press*, "society will give these men their due"—

> "We pension the faithful railroad man and the superannuated of scores of industries. Eventually we will care for the broken-down minister who served nobly for precious little in the way of earthly compensation."

It is continually asked, says Rev. J. T. B. Smith, editor of *The Veteran Preacher* (Meth. Epis., Chicago), "What is the average salary of an American minister, and why he can not save sufficient money to take care of himself and family in his old age?" The average salary of the Protestant preachers is barely $1,000, according to Mr. Smith, and he states the average salaries in the various denominations as follows: "Unitarian, $1,221; Protestant Episcopal, $994; Universalist, $974; Lutheran, $744; Presbyterian, North, $977; Presbyterian, South, $857; Methodist Episcopal, $741; Northern Baptist, $681; United Brethren, $547; Disciples, $527; Southern Baptist, $334." A Congregationalist authority places the average ministerial salary in his denomination under $800. These salaries, declares Mr. Smith, "conclusively prove that if the preacher were to save he would rob himself and family of the necessities of life, and cripple his own efficient services as pastor and preacher."

The Methodist Church, like several other denominations, has taken regular annual collections and has set apart dividends from the publishing-houses for retired ministers. But, says Secretary J. B. Hingeley, of the Board of Conference Claimants, as quoted by Mr. Smith at the San Francisco meeting, "the special movement at the present time in all denominations is to increase permanent funds, the income from which shall be used for the benefit of retired ministers and widows." Methodists are trying, according to Dr. Hingeley, "First, to establish a retiring annuity or pension, based on the years of service given by the minister; and secondly, the providing of such an additional amount as may be necessary in cases where the conditions require more than the pension affords." And a movement has been started in the Church aiming at the raising of a $15,000,000 fund.

The Presbyterian Church, according to Dr. Foulkes, of the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, has now in invested resources almost $4,000,000, and is busy securing $10,000,000. The Baptist Church, Mr. Smith tells us, has recently received a $200,000 unconditional and a $50,000 conditional gift for the use of its Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board. Dean Shailer Mathews sees in the movement "something even greater than a noble attempt to care properly for the ministry," namely, "the rising tide of the Kingdom of God." The last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church worked out a systematic plan for pensioning aged and disabled clergymen and for widows and orphans of the clergy. The Church, said an Episcopalian speaker at San Francisco, is at last awake to the need of providing "an old-age pension, positive and automatic; not an uncertain charity dependent on annual appeals." The Disciples of Christ have doubled their receipts and their permanent fund for ministerial relief in the last two years. The Congregational Churches, we learn from Mr. Smith's paper, are working together to raise a $2,000,000 fund, and are substituting the basis of "justice for faithful service" for that of "charity to indigence." Similar plans are reported from several other denominations. There is no pension fund among the Jews, says Mr. Smith, "but the salaries seem ample for the rabbis to lay aside sufficient money for their old age." The churches, concludes this review, "are busy raising fifty millions, but they will need sixty-five million dollars to take care properly of the retired minister and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers." And the following table is given to show how several denominations are facing the situation

Presbyterians	$10,000,000
Methodist Episcopal—Will Need	15,000,000
Baptist—Must Have	10,000,000
Disciples—Will Take	5,000,000
Episcopalians—Fund and Parish Payments	10,000,000
Lutherans—Will Need at Least	5,000,000
Methodist Episcopal, South	5,000,000
Congregational	2,000,000
Other churches will need about $5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	$67,000,000

President Wilson, in a letter to Rev. J. T. B. Smith, of the Board, expresses his "very deep interest in the effort," having "seen so many cases which demonstrated the necessity of such action." Billy Sunday declares that it is "radically wrong when a prize-fighter in fifteen minutes can earn more than a country parson does in fifteen years."

CONDEMNING "PRAYERS OF HATE"—Nothing better indicates the unchristian character of the present European conflict, says the editor of *America*, than certain passages found in a book written by a Catholic to furnish "meditation and spiritual reading" suitable "both for those at home and those at the front." The passage—part of a prayer—quoted by *America* from "The War and Life" runs as follows:

> "My God, when I think of the enemies of my country, I am possest by a feeling of the deepest hate. . . . They do not kill in order to conquer, but for the pleasure of killing. . . . My God, how can it be thy will that I resist this horror which assails me, and that I shall not hate these infamous people with all my heart?"

Whereon the editor of the Catholic weekly observes:

> "Without question, the ideals of the medieval warrior who fought like a gentleman and prayed like a monk are becoming obsolete. However responsible the rulers and statesmen of Europe may be for this war, the soldiers who are actually engaged in it are conscientiously fighting for their homes and country. Surely the Frenchman loves France no less than his foe loves Germany, and both are equally ready to make every lawful sacrifice to protect and defend what they hold so dear. Both may pray that victory may attend their country's arms, but a person who deliberately asks God for the 'grace' 'to hate these infamous people with all my heart' is not offering a Christian's prayer at all. Rather he is seriously violating the new commandment our Savior gave in his Sermon on the Mount, and is mocking the holiness of God himself."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE AUTHORIZED LIFE OF BISHOP POTTER

Hodges, George. Henry Codman Potter, Seventh Bishop of New York. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. ix–386. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Prepared with the family's approval, this biography possesses qualities of fulness and accuracy which should recommend it to the wide circle of the bishop's admirers in this city and throughout the country. An eminent and familiar figure, typical of what was best in the life of the city, Bishop Potter made friends in every class of the community. His influence was not bounded by the limits of creed or nationality. He was broad-minded in his religious views, tho strictly loyal to his original faith (as many of his official acts abundantly proved), and his sympathy with the humbler portion of the community, far from being of the academic sort, was so liberal that he went to live among them, personally administering to their wants and improving their conditions of life. This phase of the bishop's activities is the one that it is impossible to forget, and will probably be recalled when more ambitious episodes in his long and brilliant career are forgotten.

In his effort to do full justice to his subject, Dean Hodges has accomplished more than the mere writing of a biography. Bishop Potter's life was so full of activity, so many-sided and representative, that an adequate account of it includes much of the history of the Episcopal Church in this country.

Bishop Potter was literally born to the purple. His father was Alonzo Potter, afterward Bishop of Pennsylvania, and his uncle, Horatio Potter, his predecessor as Bishop of New York. From childhood he must have been familiar with the rustle of the surplice, and his lifelong environment and associations were wholly ecclesiastical. The author gives an interesting, natural sketch of his ancestry and boyhood; of his mother, a woman of distinguished traits and saintly character, who died when he was but five; and of his father, the stern tho kindly bishop, who had old-fashioned ideas about bringing up a family and did not spare the rod, it seems. The description given of Bishop Alonzo Potter is taken from an old letter written by his son. It gives a striking picture of an Episcopalian bishop of the old school.

Henry Codman Potter's early life and the opening years of his ministry were passed in a cycle of great events of Church and State. Political and intellectual vistas of extraordinary interest must have opened before the mental vision of the young churchman as he stood upon the threshold of what was destined to be a notable career. The author sketches for us the dramatic background of the future bishop's youthful *milieu*. Europe was in the throes of the French Revolution of 1848, and startling political transformations were taking place in the world. New ideas were in ferment and new conceptions of science and democracy were broadening their empire in the world. One readily conceives in what an interesting, even fascinating, epoch the first years of the young priest's career were launched. Not only the political, but the ecclesiastical world as well, was perturbed. The Levite's novitiate coincided with a period of storm and stress in the Episcopal Church. Newman's defection occurred at this time. The Tractarian controversy was at its height, and the Church was divided into contending parties, "Low" and "High." In this controversy, so difficult for an outsider to decide, it is interesting to note that Bishop Alonzo Potter, then occupying the See of Pennsylvania, maintained a position "then somewhat rare," as the author says, "but now happily common." He held the scales even and declared in favor of a churchmanship which should be at the same time catholic and evangelical, "combining honest, earnest loyalty to the peculiarities of our communion with a loyalty still more earnest to the peculiarities of the gospel." In later years when his son became Bishop of New York and similar dissensions arose in the Church the same policy was successfully maintained.

The biographer devotes separate chapters to the many interesting phases and episodes of Bishop Potter's long episcopate. Among these we may note as historically interesting and at the same time exhibiting the Bishop's character and principles in a strong light the sensational doctrinal controversy launched by the brilliant Dr. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Church, in 1884. Bishop Potter's beneficent activity in the labor-troubles which from time to time threatened the peace of the country is also the subject of an interesting chapter.

CARLYLE ONCE MORE

Perry, Bliss. Carlyle, How to Know Him. Pp. 262. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

The present book is a fresh attempt to let Carlyle explain himself and his views. The author insists that it is within the rights of any contemporary reader to disbelieve his message or "gospel," but there is no excuse for misunderstanding it. At first is given an interesting account of the man, his heritage, his character, and his methods, so that we may see the real Thomas Carlyle. His books are intensely and supremely personal. They reveal his own struggles, his slowly won mastery over himself, and his entire theory of human life and conduct. For some reason, due perhaps to Froude, a myth has grown up about the unhappiness of Carlyle and his wife. This account by Bliss Perry gives one a clear idea of their peculiarities and convinces us of the close bond of love, sympathy, and devotion that existed between them. Mrs. Carlyle's death left her husband a solitary, broken figure of a man, with deep regrets for thoughtless sins of omission. Carlyle was a solitary, a man of keen tongue. His exaggerations were tempered, when conversing, by smiling gestures. On the written page, however, such modification was lacking.

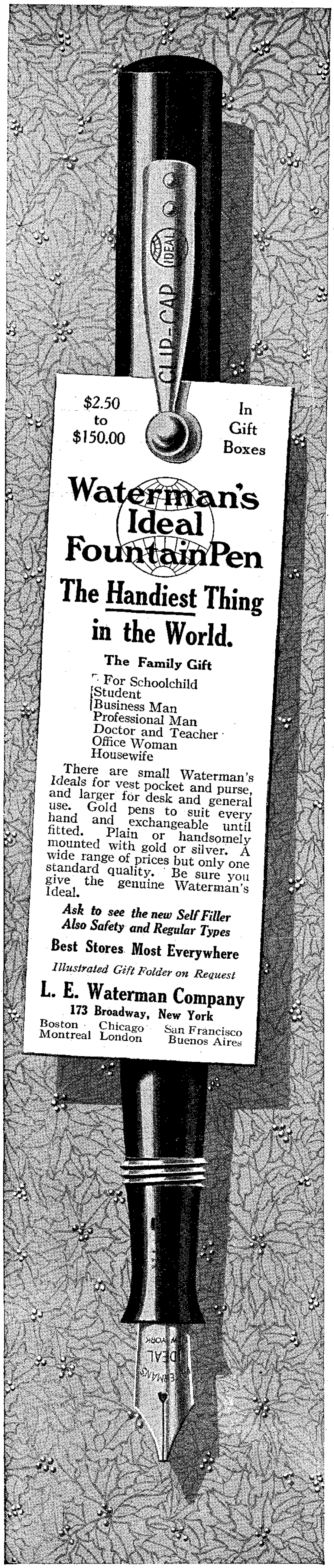
For forty years he lived a life of ceaseless activity, a literary artist, master of word and phrase. "An eccentric, a barbarian, a gesticulator, a lover of the extravagant and the grotesque, Carlyle," says Mr. Perry, "was nevertheless one of the most cunning and effective workmen who have wrought in the medium of human speech." His picture-making epithets are famous and his rules for writing equally applicable to the present: "There is no use of writing of things past unless they can be made in fact things present." Then the author introduces quotations from Carlyle to illustrate his comments. In "Sartor Resartus," Carlyle "worked out the problem of the individual and drew into the compass of a single volume all the best that he had thought in his past life." His works are all considered with care and enlightening comment. In the "French Revolution," Carlyle takes it for granted that we are already acquainted with the chief events under consideration. He also presupposes that we "possess a certain degree of imaginative power, and that we are willing to read dynamically and not passively." The avowed intent of Mr. Perry's book is "to invite a new generation of hurried and preoccupied Americans to look back steadily and wisely upon a great figure, and to study that figure in the light of Carlyle's own varied, stimulating, and magnificent utterances." It is the first volume in a series devoted to modern masters in literature.

EGYPT SINCE NAPOLEON'S INVASION

Weigall, Arthur E. P. Brome. A History of Events in Egypt from 1798 to 1914. With portraits. Octavo, pp. ix–312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

The author of this brilliant series of essays on Egypt includes in his survey the important political events and changes embraced in the cycle which opens with Bonaparte and ends with Kitchener. Several of the chapters appeared in *The Fortnightly Review* and in *Blackwood's Magazine*, the papers attracting much attention at the time because of their opportuneness and entertaining quality. The author, Mr. Weigall, is an English Egyptologist, but he writes as some brilliant journalist or man of affairs whose life has been spent among the scenes he describes. In a finely conceived preface he tells the reader "why he deserted for a while his temples and his mummies" to meddle with modern affairs. His studies have convinced him that the ancient and the modern Egyptians constitute an identical race. There is no real difference between them, he avers, and neither the Arab nor any other invasion has affected the purity of their blood. He admits that they may have suffered a certain nervous deterioration, but physically and mentally the Egyptian of to-day is the full brother of the Egyptian of the Pharaohs. The author recalls interestingly a remark which Lord Cromer once made to him to the effect that no statesman could hope to understand the Egyptian question unless he had made some study of ancient history; and with equal reason, he urges, no antiquarian "can expect to interpret rightly the events of Egypt's mighty past unless he has been an interested spectator of Egyptian actions in modern times."

The opening essay on Napoleon in Egypt follows and confirms the theories of Taine respecting the moral obliquity of the Emperor. It fairly outranks the caustic French writer in its severity and brings



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out the extravagant and Oriental side of Napoleon's character quite as strongly as does the French historian.

The chapters that follow are devoted to the native rulers of Egypt—Mohammed Ali, Ismail Pasha, Ahmed Pasha Arabi, and to England's three proconsuls who ruled the country during the British occupation—Lord Cromer, Sir Eldon Gorst, and Lord Kitchener. The final chapter deals with the Protectorate just established, and the story is thus brought down to the present time. The author's views upon the final phase of England's rule in Egypt, here elaborated, are highly interesting in the light of the great events now converging toward the Nile.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Cooper, Clayton Sedgwick. American Ideals. 12mo, pp. xv–373. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

By a *questionnaire* to 100 Americans, asking what seemed to be the governing ideals of their daily associates and also what were the chief weaknesses of our national character, Mr. Cooper was able to build this little volume on a securer basis than if he had relied on the impressions and deductions of any one individual. The typical American, as our author sees him, is essentially a man of action, a time-saver, devoted to bigness and money-making, possessing, however, a large view of sentiment and idealism, awake to humor as to fact, valuing highly the training given by education, and tolerant in religion. With these qualities go a tendency to laxness respecting law and the responsibilities of citizenship, passivity before conditions that spell danger to the common weal, and a disposition to extravagance and display. The elaboration of these points (and others) furnishes a survey of "American ideals," as Mr. Cooper sees them, in a volume that is both readable and suggestive. One can see herein much food for instructive discussion, public and private, with suggestions for investigation of local conditions and of stimuli or correction as needs are discovered.

Petrovitch, Woislav M. Hero Tales and Legends of the Servians. Beautifully illustrated. Pp. 369. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

Just as Servia is the stage on which is being acted one of the dramatic and tragic episodes of the war, comes to us this collection of Servian tales and legends. The writer desires that England and America shall know and admire the Servian national characteristics and psychology, and to that end—"to give insight into the very soul of the Servian nation"—M. Petrovitch has conceived this book. Of all the Slavonic nations, the most poetical one is Servia, with the richest and most musical language. Servian songs are made by the people themselves, songs describing historic events and songs that chronicle daily events with many that give legends and traditions, M. Petrovitch has given in this comprehensive volume some of the best. For five centuries the Servians have respected, loved, and admired their royal prince. "Marko," who was a loyal subject of the Sultan and possest every virtue and every lovable characteristic—a tragic hero—thought by some to illustrate the tragic fate of the Servian people. He appears in many legends. The folklore of the Servians, by striking analogy with the folklore of other nations, helps to demonstrate the oneness of the Aryan race. These different legends and traditions reveal, in the guise of fairy-tales and mythological narratives, the habits and customs of the people, their loves and hates, superstitions and ideals, and the illustrators have caught the vital meaning of the legends and enhanced the artistic value of the book.

Maher, Richard Aumerle. The Heart of Man. Pp. 414. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: Benziger Brothers. $1.35.

This is a man's book, dealing with the problems of capital and labor, modern business-methods—their abuse or justification—socialism, and religion. Labor agitation and strikes, their cause and their remedy, are made the subject of lengthy discussion, mostly in the dissertations of the Roman Catholic clergy. We can not help feeling that the story aims at depicting some of the scenes so recently enacted in the Mohawk Valley. Jim Loyd and John Sargent stand for the typical rulers, one in the realm of labor, the other in that of capital, and the struggle between the two shows the worst and the best in human nature. Elemental passions drive both of them. The book is full of brutalities ascribable only to an unbalanced mind, but through it all is depicted the restraining hand of the Church and its uplifting influence. There is a wonderful description of a night in a steel-mill, with some fine discussions of labor-problems. It is a profitable story.

Miller, Olive Thorne. The Children's Book of Birds. Illustrated. Pp. 212. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

This volume combines "The First Book of Birds" with the "Second Book of Birds." It adequately meets an ever-present need—a book which gives to children of every age really important information about birds, and does it in a pleasant, entertaining way. The first book gives an account of baby birds, their habits and up-bringing, tells how they get their food and their education and dwells particularly on the great advantage to us in having birds eat the very worms and insects that would be a menace to our gardens. To intimate facts about bird-life is added the second book, which describes the great families of birds, their characteristics and differences, the best-known examples of each, and an account of their migrations and home habits. It is a satisfactory and exhaustive book, stimulating and inspiring, and might make any one desirous of knowing more about birds and their interesting lives. The pictures, particularly the colored plates, are beautiful.

Doster, William E. Lincoln and Episodes of the Civil War. Pp. v–282. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

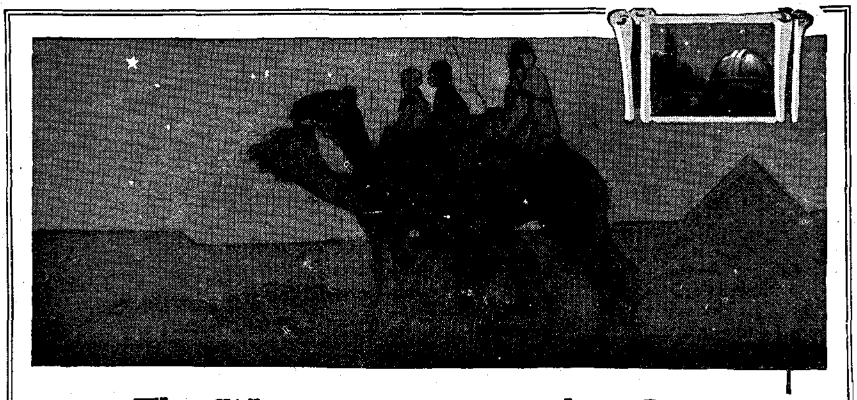
General Doster has written a trenchant, realistic narrative of episodes and personages in the Civil War. He was an active participant in the great conflict of fifty years ago, and still survives in active life at Bethlehem, Pa., where his ancestral line runs back to the first Moravian settlers. He had in the war an interesting career as brevet brigadier-general. He was provost-marshal of Washington in 1862–63, and was one of the lawyers in the famous Lincoln conspiracy trials of 1865. Keen realization of the historical importance of events which took place under his eyes prompted him at this time to make copious notes in a diary. These form the material of the major part of his book. Jotting items down on the reverse sides of field-maps and on loose sheets of paper, he made a vivid record of events neglected by others. Valuable material has thus been incorporated in his book, conveying to the reader more vivid impressions than would some more elaborated version. The opening pages contain a caustic, personal sketch of Lincoln which throws real light on the character of the great President. Other interesting chapters deal with the campaigns ending with Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, aspects of Washington during critical phases of the war, incidents of the author's experience as provost-marshal, and forgotten annals of the Old Capitol Prison.

Babson, Roger W. The Future of South America. With Illustrations and Map. Pp. viii.-407. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Babson is widely known as a writer on economic subjects. The plan and object of his book differ considerably from those of the many books upon South America which have recently appeared. "The Future of South America" is addrest principally to commercial and industrial interests and is designed to be of service to those who are looking for real business opportunities in the enterprising Latin-American countries to the south of us. To this class of readers Mr. Babson's book will be found of much value; it is, however, hardly less interesting to the general reader by reason of the richness and abundance of the material gathered by the author in his personal observations in the countries described, and because of the historic and romantic episodes which he has woven into his story. The countries visited and described by the author are: Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Haiti, other islands of the Caribbean, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, the Strait of Magellan, and Brazil. The statistics are not interspersed in the narrative, but are collected at the end of the volume.

Hopkins, Albert A. (Editor). The Book of Progress. Illustrated. Three vols. Large 8vo, pp. 342, 337, 342. New York: Cricks Publishing Corporation.

The purpose of Mr. Hopkins in preparing these volumes is stated by him as having been "to inform the average man upon subjects of which he hears or which he sees constantly and of which he may know little." Under the subtitles, "Man the Creator," "Man the Destroyer," and "Man and Nature," he has put together with prefaces a series of articles specially written, mostly by authorities on the subjects of which they write. The first deals with inventions such as the movies, the creation of sky-scrapers, the building of automobiles and developments in electricity. The second aims to give (and succeeds in the task) information concerning the latest methods of waging war. In the third is a rather unrelated aggregation of information, ranging from bacteriology to the archeology of man, mad dogs and hydrophobia, food-purity, radium, diving, etc. Every article is fully and clearly illustrated, and concerns subjects on which the daily newspaper constantly excites curiosity. Methods and mechanism are luminously described by letter-text, diagram, and picture. As a supplement to a good encyclopedia on the later phases of "progress," these volumes are quite worth while.



The Wise Men and the Star

TIME is at once the least important and the most important thing in the universe. It is inexhaustible. Yet every second is the measure of so many pulse beats.

Have you ever thought of the complex calculations that keep our conception of time straight to the fraction of a second—this year, next year and always?

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Or we will deliver them if you wish.

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Boxes of 25, 50, and 100 cigars.

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Sanborn, Kate. Memories and Anecdotes. Pp. 219. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Miss Sanborn makes no excuses for publishing her memories. "Realizing that I have been so fortunate as to know an unusual number of distinguished men and women," she says, "it gives me pleasure to share this privilege with others." The author was born in July, 1839, and, after a "shielded, happy childhood," grew into the well-known lecturer and writer. Kate Sanborn has been an interesting personality and has attracted to her other interesting people. She describes important episodes in a busy, happy life, with anecdotes of friendly encounters with men and women in all walks of life. It is a breezy, chatty book, wandering from point to point with spontaneous enjoyment and full of intimate stories of Greeley, Bryant, Saxe, Whitman, Higginson, Beecher, Edward Everett Hale, Mary Livermore, Frances Willard, and many others. Her experiences at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, her life at Smith College, and her later lecture-tours are described with enthusiasm and joyousness of spirit which illuminates each page. She pays high tribute to such personal worth as that of Sophia Smith, the founder of Smith College. It is a book full of information and glowing with good nature and wit.

Lauriat, Charles E., Jr. The "Lusitania's" Last Voyage. Pp. 159. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Here is neither the place nor the time to discuss the ethical side of the *Lusitania's* destruction. Mr. Lauriat avoids all pitfalls. He gives a simple, direct, and dignified account of his personal experiences on the great Cunarder during the frightful hours just before and following the final disaster. He is modest in his narrative, but the bare facts indicate that his coolness and courage saved not only his own life but many other lives. He first quotes a letter, sent by him to one of his relatives, and then he rewrites the narrative of the dramatic episodes through which he lived, with added items of interest made vivid because of the writer's own experience. He reprints the report made after the formal investigation into the circumstances attending the foundering of the vessel. Mr. Lauriat does not question the German responsibility for the destruction of the great liner, but comments rather satirically on some of the findings of the investigation. He holds the English, by implication at least, blameworthy for lack of precautions, absence of convoy, slow travel, and an untrained and undisciplined crew. It is an interesting account of thrilling personal experiences told with fairness.

Hutton, Edward. Attila and the Huns. Octavo, pp. xiv–228. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

Readers absorbed in the titanic war now shaking Europe and the world will find this a tempting book. The author, a writer with an eye to salient points in history, is master of a trenchant style. He knows how to evoke from the past events and characters which have present meaning. With an appreciation of the continuity of history and of the logic that marks the course of human destiny, he undertakes to institute a parallel between the Huns of the fifth century and the Germans of to-day. This comparison he urges as something not fanciful, but grounded in ethnological facts with reality for its basis. According to him we must give up the old theory that the Huns were identical with an old people whose ravages are recorded in the history of China. They were, he asserts, a Turanian race, to which the Finns, Bulgarians, and Magyars belong, as well as the Croatians and Turks. In this family he includes the Prussians. The remarkable address of the Kaiser on the occasion of sending his brother to oppose the Boxers of China is dwelt upon in the opening pages. The Emperor's words, which, at the time they were uttered, had a fearful sound, have since assumed significance in the author's mind because of tragic events in Belgium, Poland, and northern France. The parallel which the author adduces between the military exploits of Attila and his Huns and those of the Kaiser and his legions, if at times a little far-fetched, is curious.

Ryan, Kate. Old Boston Museum Days. Illustrated. Pp. 214. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

For more than twenty years, Kate Ryan (Mrs. James Nolan) was a member of the Boston Museum Stock Company. She was, therefore, particularly well fitted to write its intimate history. The Boston Museum was a well-known institution, especially to New-Englanders, from 1841 to 1893. Many of our best-known and beloved actors have been identified with its life. The Museum at first was a collection of art-treasures and waxworks, with a stage where entertainments were given, catering to those who did not believe in the "Theater," but in 1843 the famous playhouse was erected on Tremont Street and became a Boston institution. The author's recollections of William Warren, Annie Clarke, Mrs. Vincent, Charles Barron, and others make delightful reading. Her style is charming. Reminiscences and anecdotes of famous stars who played with the company—Booth, Boucicault, Mansfield, Modjeska, Lester Wallack, and others, add interest to an engrossing subject. The book is fully illustrated with portraits of famous actors and actresses. It is a book of appreciation both of the times and the characters among whom the author lived, with no less an appreciation of modern changes and development. "If all things and times change, it is well we change with them. Old school, new school, what does it matter, so that it is good?"

Hall, Rev. George. The Gipsy's Parson. Pp. 317. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50.

Many readers will be glad to get a true idea of real gipsy life and a history of gipsy people. Mr. Hall does not tell us what he has read about the Romany race, but what he knows. His knowledge comes from actual experiences. He portrays the gipsies "without minimizing their faults or magnifying their virtues, having companioned with them on fell and common, race-course and fair-ground, on the turfy wayside and in the city's heart." Mr. Hall's familiarity with the Romany language gave him a key to their affections. He relates many scenes which, picturesque in themselves, betray the loyalty of the gipsy, his love for open spaces and constant change of scene, his characteristic customs, and his love of practical jokes. The Romany habit of helping himself to what he wants does not seem vicious in these pages. Their stories and legends, told as they sit about camp-fires, have an alluring fascination when related by one who sees in the race many traits to be admired and respected.

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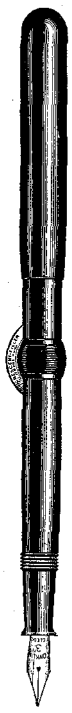

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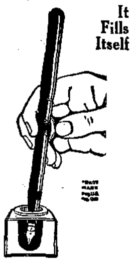

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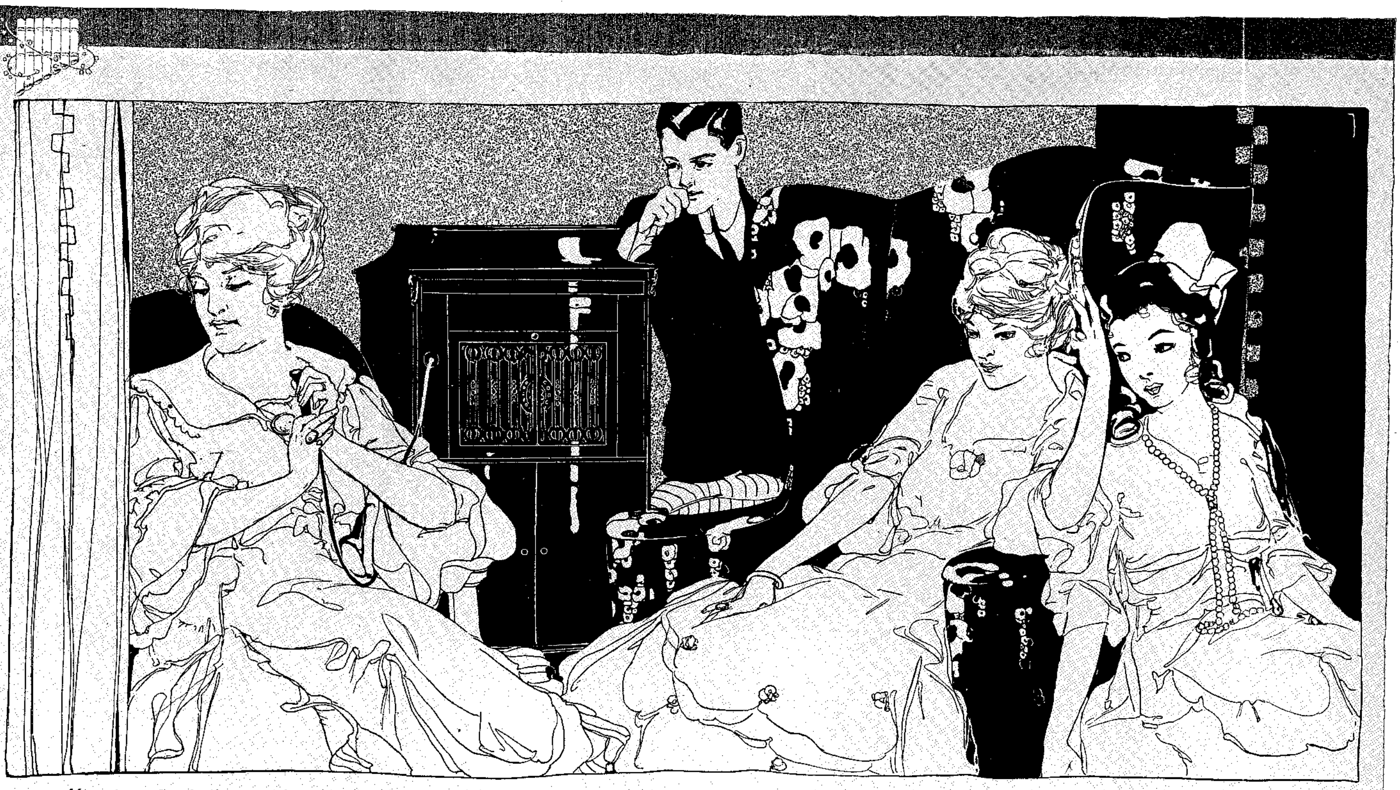

"—*And the feeling which we press into that music seems to come from our very soul itself.*"

My Wonderful Inclusive Gift

-the one I will make to my wife

"I WANT to make a gift to my wife this Christmas and I have a wonderful gift in mind. For while it will be hers, it will yet be a gift to *all* in our little home circle.

"It will be a *gift of music* which we can share—of music grave or gay, popular or classical—of music which can be played without an effort on our part, or yet which we can *play ourselves,* the first time we try, with every deep, emotional joy which self-expression means.

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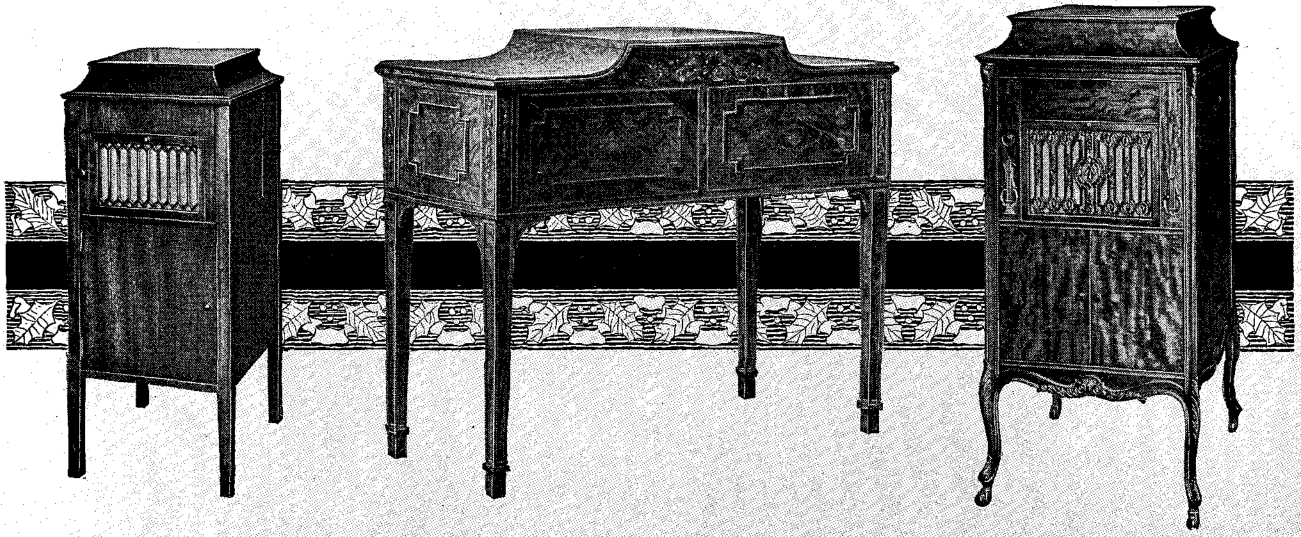

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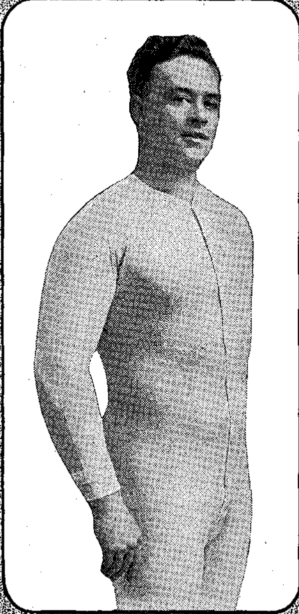

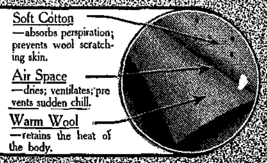
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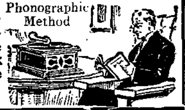

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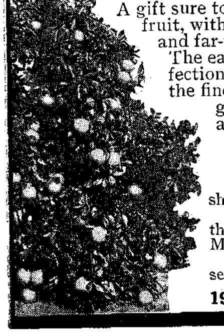

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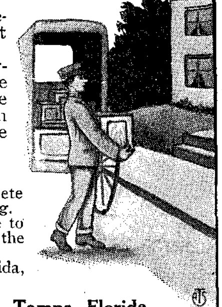


1916 Citizens Bank Bldg., SWANN GROVE, Tampa, Florida

Chartres, A. Vivanti. Marie Tarnowska. Pp. 303. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

That the story of the beautiful Russian Countess Tarnowska is fascinating no one will deny, but that the publication of such a story will be of service to science, as Professor Bossi claims, is not so clear. The ravages of the physical disease under which this beautiful criminal suffered can not well be understood by lay readers, and therefore leave him in ignorance of real conditions. The whole story is a confession of degradation, dissipation, jealousy, passion, and crime. The details of some of Marie Tarnowska's experiences are ghastly and well-nigh incredible, beginning with her marriage at the age of sixteen and her introduction to the degenerate habits of her husband's aristocratic friends, to the time when she plays one lover against another in her greed for wealth, passion, and unreal existence. Even her little children, whom she profest to love deeply, could not keep her from the degrading captivity of narcotics. From her first intrigue with Bozevsky and his agonizing, horrible death to the final fatal crime her life was a series of thefts and vulgar dissipation with many lovers. And yet the King of Italy saw fit to pardon her, and a physician hoped for healthy recovery in mind, body, and spirit.

Morris, William, The Collected Works of. With Introduction by His Daughter, May Morris. Vols. XXI–XXIV. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.

The concluding four volumes of the monumental edition of William Morris's writings, edited by his daughter, complete a work such as few authors have reared to them. If Morris makes no wide appeal, he evidently speaks with a strong voice to those who admire him, and this splendid set of his works will doubtless be to them a cherished possession. The first volume of this group contains the posthumous romance, "The Sundering Flood," first published at the Kelmscott Press the year after Morris's death. As it was then issued without the writer's supervision, it contained errors, we are told, that he might have corrected. The most obvious of these his daughter, the present editor, has now set right. Gathering up such fragmentary and early work as completes this volume is what belongs to the enterprise of a definitive edition, whatever tax it may put over on the devoted reader. The twenty-second volume contains Morris's lectures on art as applied to life and industry, and this leads naturally to the volume that reveals his views on art and socialism and all that Morris stands for in the public life of the modern world. The introductions add to the intimate glimpses we are privileged to here and there throughout the whole set. We are told of his particular tastes in books and his violent distastes in plays. The whole world of modern drama, it appears, found in Morris absolute blindness; he could only see in a famous French actress a "damned little pink *Toad*," and the latter word he growled through his beard in the near presence of the victim, so that fears were felt by all around him that the epithet might reach her over the footlights.

As a final element of richness, the concluding volume of this series contains a reduced facsimile of a page from the Kelmscott Chaucer. Inadequate as a reduced plate must be, it is yet a memorial of the stately work, which is the climax of modern fine printing and decoration. Even in this small version the likeness to the original is well preserved, for the paper used is the same as that of the work itself, and the character of line is not lost.

Saint-André, Claud. A King's Favorite. Illustrated. Pp. 338. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3.50.

Saint-André evidently thinks that the "fair transgressor," Madame Du Barry, has been much maligned and misunderstood. He attempts to give us a truthful account of her life—"merely the outline of her career, her origin, rise to power, disgrace, and death—which surpasses in interest the whole romantic biography of womanhood." All legends which have grown up to her discredit he ascribes to opposing parliamentary parties, and Choiseul. He never tires of describing her beauty, her taste in dress, and her character, which he calls "good and generous." She was "an agreeable companion and the best of friends." Every one is fairly familiar with the main facts in Jeanne Du Barry's life. This volume does not cause them to change their opinion, except, perhaps, in regard to her education. To what end do we read so many pages about a king's mistress? She was, through her influence over Louis XV., a vital force in the French court, and so is to be considered with fairness, if possible, but she was a courtezan. A new history of her seems hardly necessary, unless all previous ones have been false.

Garnett, Porter. Stately Homes of California. Illustrated. Pp. 95. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The title of this book is in itself descriptive. It is a critical record of some of California's most beautiful estates, with a consideration of the architect's meaning, the art-treasures and gardens. California presupposes flowers in riotous profusion, but in a country where a discarded, faded flower takes root and becomes a glorious plant there is one lack, *i.e.*, the need of tender, watchful care and personal attention. The residences chosen for description and illustration are those of W. H. Crocker, J. D. Grant, Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, Frederick Kohl, H. E. Huntington, James Phelan, J. M. Gillespie, Templeton Crocker, G. O. Knapp, James Flood, H. C. Merritt, and George Newhall—estates located in beauty-spots between San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Pasadena. The only difference is one of degree of luxury and development of opportunities. The illustrations, as well as the verbal descriptions, are attractive.

Impropriety.—An elderly Philadelphia lady, a church member, active in good works, but quite conservative, went to San Francisco to visit relatives and see the Fair. A few days before Billy Sunday began his revival there, a niece asked her:

"Aunty, you saw Billy Sunday in Philadelphia last winter, didn't you?"

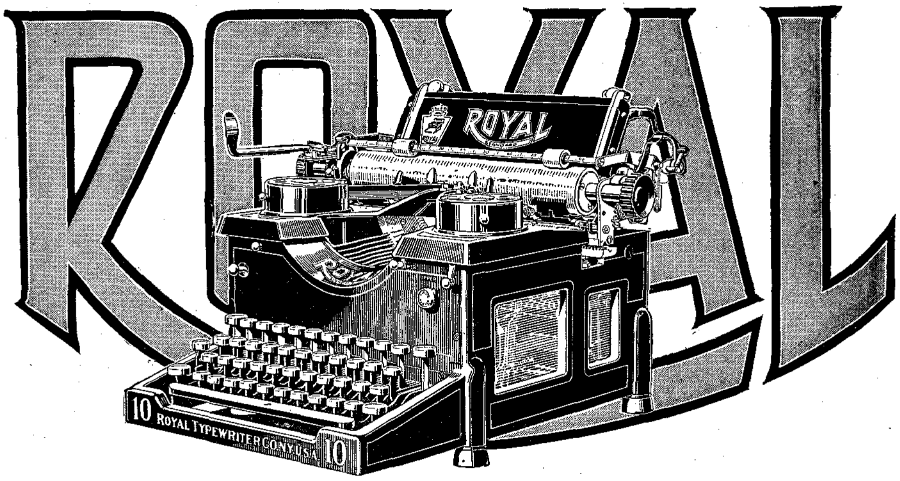
"Yes."

"He starts here next Sunday," said the girl. "I suppose I ought to go, oughtn't I?"

"Why, yes," said the old lady. "You ought to hear him, certainly—but it don't seem like a nice thing to do on the Sabbath."
—*Everybody's.*

The Dear Things.—Evangeline—"How do you like my new hat?"

Caroline—"I think it is charming. I had one just like it last year."—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*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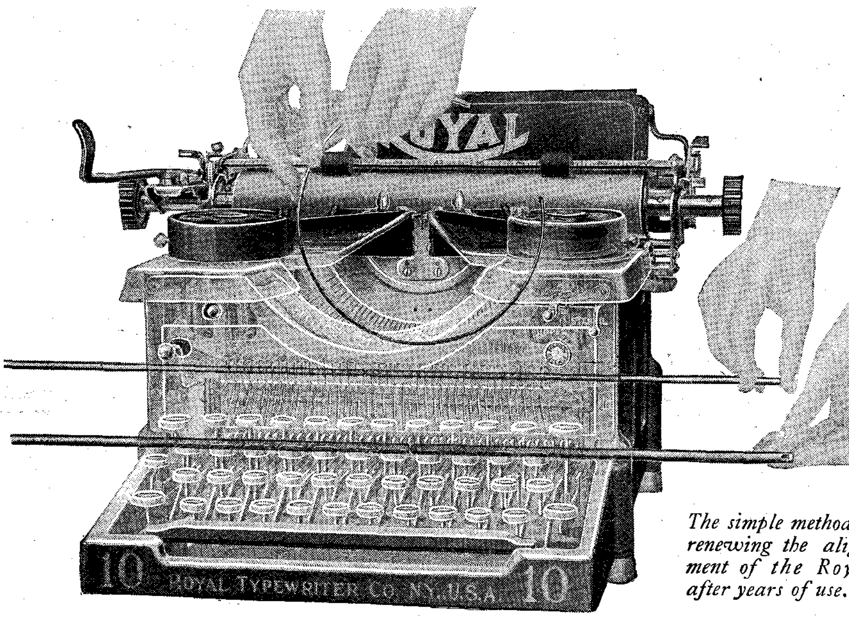
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CURRENT POETRY

How numerous a company the "practising" poets are may be seen from Mr. W. S. Braithwaite's twelfth annual review in the Boston *Transcript*. He tells us that he read during the past year 530 poets, totaling 1,500 poems. Of these 770 were published in the magazines, and among them he finds 298 were "poems of distinction." He particularizes thus:

The total number of poems printed in each magazine and the number of distinctive poems are: *The Century*, total 62, 33 of distinction; *Scribner's*, total 49, 23 of distinction; *The Forum*, total 51, 23 of distinction; *The Smart Set*, total 131, 24 of distinction; *Harper's*, total 48, 17 of distinction; *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, total 198, 73 of distinction; *The Bellman*, total 48, 24 of distinction; *Everybody's*, total 16, 7 of distinction; *The Masses*, total 64, 22 of distinction; *The Outlook*, total 17, 14 of distinction; *The Yale Review*, total 17, 11 of distinction; *The North American Review*, total 22, 11 of distinction; *Poet Lore*, total 47, 16 of distinction."

His classifications and citations have become too elaborate for us to continue our former practise of making abstracts. His own publication of the "Anthology" for the year gives our readers this information, so we content ourselves with quoting the five poems he has chosen as supreme:

PATTERNS

Amy Lowell, in *The Little Review* (Chicago)

I walk down the garden paths,
And all the daffodils
Are blowing, and the bright blue squills.
I walk down the patterned garden paths
In my stiff, brocaded gown.
With my powdered hair and jeweled fan,
I, too, am a rare
Pattern. As I wander down
The garden paths.

My dress is richly figured,
And the train
Makes a pink and silver stain
On the gravel, and the thrift
Of the borders.
Just a plate of current fashion,
Tripping by in high-heeled, ribboned shoes.
Not a softness anywhere about me,
Only a whalebone and brocade.
And I sink on a seat in the shade
Of a lime-tree. For my passion
Wars against the stiff brocade.
The daffodils and squills
Flutter in the breeze
As they please.
And I weep;
For the lime-tree is in blossom
And one small flower has drooped upon my bosom.

And the splashing of waterdrops
In the marble fountain
Comes down the garden paths.
The dripping never stops.
Underneath my stiffened gown
Is the softness of a woman bathing in a marble basin,
A basin in the midst of hedges grown
So thick, she can not see her lover hiding,
But she guesses he is near,
And the sliding of the water
Seems the stroking of a dear
Hand upon her.
What is summer in a fine brocaded gown!
I should like to see it lying in a heap upon the ground.
All the pink and silver crumpled up on the ground.

I would be the pink and silver as I ran along the paths,
And he would stumble after,
Bewildered by my laughter.
I should see the sun flashing from his sword-hilt and the buckles on his shoes.
I would choose
To lead him in a maze along the patterned paths,
A bright and laughing maze for my heavy-booted lover,
Till he caught me in the shade,
And the buttons of his waistcoat bruised my body as he clasped me,
Aching, melting, unafraid.
With the shadows of the leaves and the sundrops,
And the popping of the waterdrops,
All about us in the open afternoon—
I am very like to swoon
With the weight of this brocade,
For the sun sifts through the shade.

Underneath the fallen blossom
In my bosom,
Is a letter I have hid.
It was brought to me this morning by a rider from the Duke,
"Madam, we regret to inform you that Lord Hartwell
Died in action Thursday se'nnight."
As I read it in the white, morning sunlight,
The letters squirmed like snakes.
"Any answer, Madam?" said my footman.
"No," I told him.
"See that the messenger takes some refreshment.
No, no answer."
And I walked into the garden,
Up and down the patterned paths,
In my stiff, correct brocade.
The blue and yellow flowers stood up proudly in the sun,
Each one.
I stood upright too,
Held rigid to the pattern
By the stiffness of my gown.
Up and down I walked,
Up and down.

In a month he would have been my husband,
In a month, here, underneath this lime,
We would have broken the pattern;
He for me, and I for him,
He as Colonel, I as Lady,
On this shady seat.
We had a whim
That sunlight carried blessing.
And I answered, "It shall be as you have said."
Now he is dead.

In summer and in winter I shall walk
Up and down
The patterned garden paths
In my stiff, brocaded gown.
The squills and daffodils
Will give place to pillared roses, and to asters, and to snow.
I shall go
Up and down
In my gown.
Gorgeously arrayed,
Boned and stayed.
And the softness of my body will be guarded from embrace
By each button, hook, and lace,
For the man who should loose me is dead,
Fighting with the Duke in Flanders,
In a pattern called war.
Christ! What are patterns for?

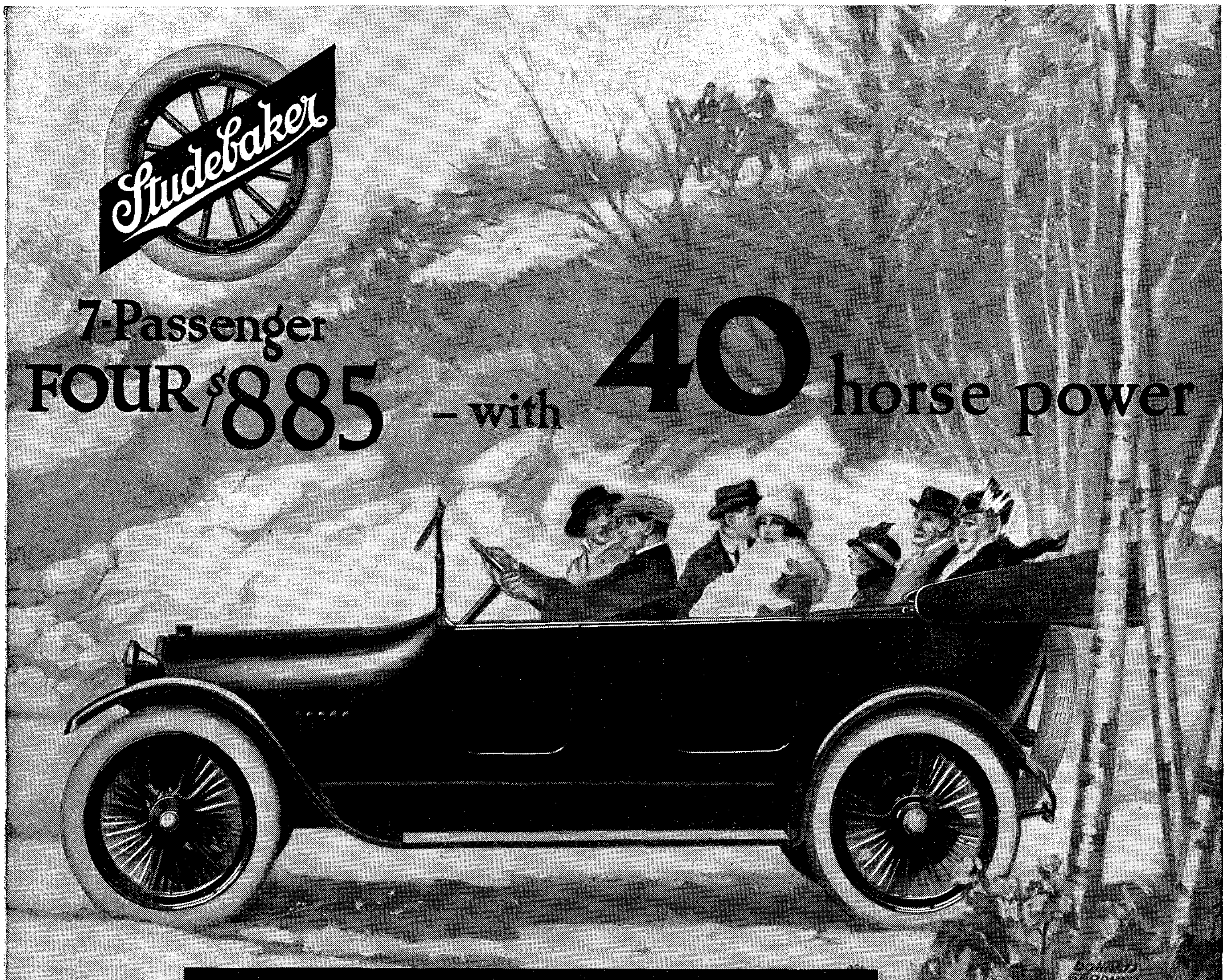
THE ADVENTURER

Odell Shepard, in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis)

He did not come in the red dawn,
He did not come at noon,
And all the long, bright highway
Lay lonely to the moon.

And never more, we know now,
Will he come wandering down
The breezy hollows of the hills
Into the quiet town.

For he has heard a voice cry
A starry-faint "Ahoy!"
Far up the wind, and followed
Unquestioning after joy.



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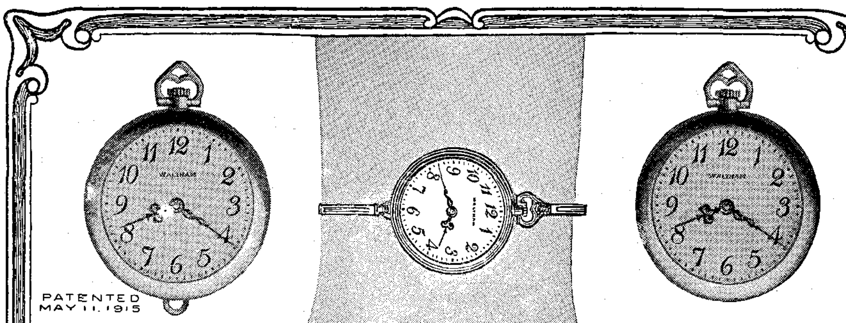

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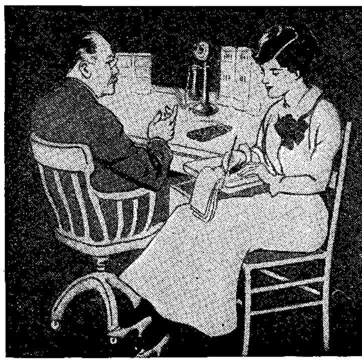

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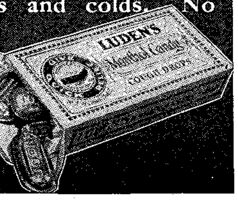
LUDEN'S Menthol Candy COUGH DROPS

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But we are long forgetting
The quiet way he went,
With looks of love and gentle scorn
So sweetly, subtly blent.

We can not cease to wonder,
We two who loved him, how
He fares along the windy ways
His feet must travel now.

But we must draw the curtain
And fasten bolt and bars
And talk, here in the firelight,
Of him beneath the stars.

NEEDLE-TRAVEL

Margaret French Patton, in *The Masses* (New York)

I sit at home and sew,
I ply my needle and thread,
But the trip around the garment's hem
Is not the path I tread;
My stitches neat,
With their rhythmic beat,
Keep time to very different feet,
On a different journey sped.

Now, glad heart,
Tiptoe, tiptoe,
They must not hear you,
They must not know,
They must not follow where you go.

Bare, brown feet on the dusty road,
Unbound body free of its load,
Limbs that need no stinging goad
Step, step out on the dusty road.

Friends to greet on the jolly road,
Loping rabbit, and squatting toad,
Beetle, trundling along with your load;
Hey, little friends,
Good-day, good-morrow,
You see me to-day,
You forget me to-morrow.

Time to chase you across the road,
Loping rabbit, and poke you, toad,
Upset you, beetle, with your load;
Hey, little friends,
Good-day.

Bare, brown feet in the shelving pool,
Unbound body, relaxed and cool,
Limbs lying bare and beautiful;
Hey, green pool,
Good-day, good-morrow,
You hold me to-day,
You forget me to-morrow.

Time to float in you, rapt and cool,
Swim in the rapids above you, pool,
Dive in your waters bountiful;
Hey, sweet friend,
Good-day.

I sit at home and sew,
I ply my needle and thread,
But the trip around the garment's hem
Is not the path I tread.

THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Robert Frost, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston)

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And, sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim
Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
Tho as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I marked the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I,
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

PETER QUINCE AT THE CLAVIER

Wallace Stevens, in *Others: A Magazine of the New Verse*

I

Just as my fingers on these keys
Make music, so the self-same sounds
On my spirit make a music, too.

Music is feeling, then, not sound;
And thus it is that what I feel,
Here in this room, desiring you,

Thinking of your blue-shadowed silk,
Is music. It is like the strain
Waked in the elders by Susanna:

Of a green evening, clear and warm,
She bathed in her still garden, while
The red-eyed elders, watching, felt
The Basses of their beings throb
In witching chords, and their blood
Pulse pizzicati of Hosanna.

II

In the green water, clear and warm,
Susanna lay,
She searched
The touch of springs,
And found
Concealed imaginings,
She sighed,
For so much melody.

Upon the bank she stood
In the cool
Of spent emotions,
She felt, among the leaves,
The dew.

She walked upon the grass,
Still quavering.
The winds were like her maids,
On timid feet,
Fetching her woven scarves,
Yet wavering.

A breath upon her hand
Muted the night.
She turned—
A cymbal crashed,
And roaring horns.

III

Soon, with a noise like tambourines,
Came her attendant Byzantines.
They wondered why Susanna cried
Against the elders by her side;
And as they whispered, the refrain
Was like a willow swept by rain.

Anon, their lamps' uplifted flame
Revealed Susanna and her shame.

And then the simpering Byzantines
Fled, with a noise like tambourines.

IV

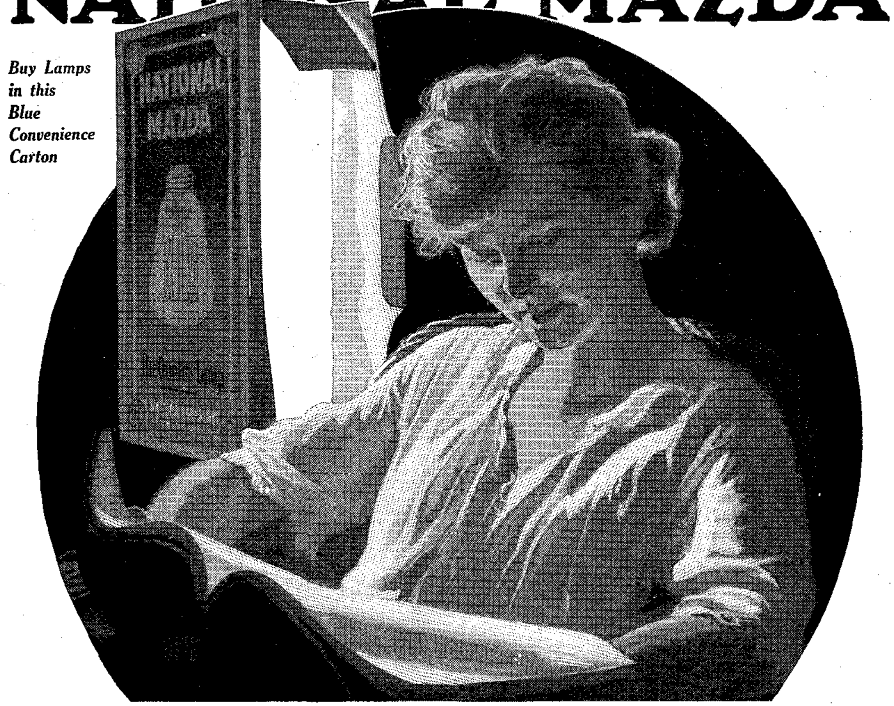
Beauty is momentary in the mind—
The fitful tracing of a portal;
But in the flesh it is immortal.

The body dies; the body's beauty lives,
So evenings die, in their green going,
A wave, interminably flowing.
So gardens die, their meek breath scenting
The cowl of winter, done repenting.
So maidens die, to the auroral
Celebration of a maiden's choral.

Susanna's music touched the bawdy string
Of those white elders; but, escaping,
Left only Death's ironic scraping.

Now, in its immortality, it plays
On the clear viol of her memory,
And makes a constant sacrament of praise.

NATIONAL MAZDA



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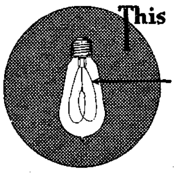
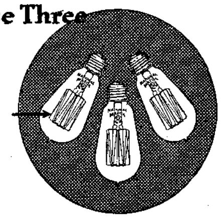
Judge Them By Their Looks

This Lamp Uses More Electricity Than These Three



This is the old-fashioned carbon lamp, invented October 21, 1879. It is a current-waster and has no place in a thrifty home.

This lamp has a loop filament. Beware of such lamps! They waste two-thirds of the current they take. Lamps like these three are the ones to buy. Be sure "*National Mazda*" is *etched* on the bulbs.



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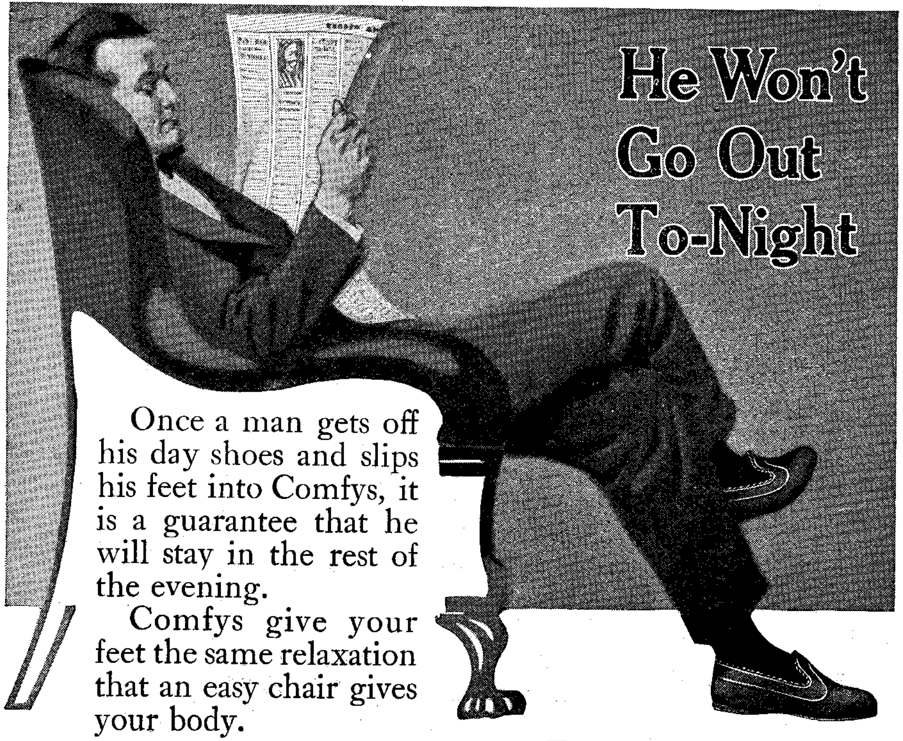

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ARE SOUTHERNERS "TIRED"?

LANGUOROUS days and an atmosphere of "always afternoon" describe satisfactorily to many a Northern mind our Southern States. Just why we of the North should claim all the energy for ourselves and attribute only easy-going virtues to our Southern cousins doth not appear, but it is evident that this is a conception of them that has found favor among us, and we shall doubtless be as long in ridding ourselves of it as we have been in the case of other fallacies. Fortunately there are those who can, readily and skilfully, rise to the defense of the South. One of these is James C. Fernald, L.H.D., who, in *Leslie's Weekly*, rebukes "a radical newspaper-writer" in the course of whose "attack" on Southern industries appeared the statement that the men, women, and children of the South are perpetually "tired." Dr. Fernald asks us to consider that Virginian called "the father of his country"—whose youth was adventurous and whose manhood was one of driving pertinacity. Patrick Henry, whose fiery eloquence flamed across our infant nation, was also a Southerner, and not conspicuously "tired." The defense continues:

> It was a Virginian who, by his dashing cavalry exploits in the Revolution, won the name of "Light Horse Harry" Lee.
>
> In South Carolina, Marion and Sumter, destitute of almost all things except guns and courage, checked Tarleton's invasion by what a historian calls "an irregular, harassing warfare that, for daring and dash, ingenuity of plans, pertinacity of purpose, and general effectiveness, is without a parallel in the war."
>
> For thirty-two of the first thirty-six years after the organization of the United States Government the Presidency was held by natives of Virginia—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe—all men of action.
>
> That Southerner, Andrew Jackson, who followed them, was never suspected, either before or during his eight years in the Presidency, of being "tired." The successful defense of New Orleans was ascribed, more than to any other cause, to Jackson's "almost frenzied energy."
>
> "Davy" Crockett, the tireless explorer and dauntless soldier, and Decatur, the conqueror of the Barbary pirates, were Southerners.
>
> Taylor, the driving force of the Mexican War, with his victories of Palo Alto, Monterey, and Buena Vista—the last named against odds of four to one—was a Southerner.
>
> In the war between the States the vigor, energy, enterprise, and resourcefulness of the Southern men were as remarkable as their courage. It needs only to mention Robert E. Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson. Tennessee gave also to the Union cause the Nelson of modern American history, and David Farragut.
>
> Even now we have in the White House a Southerner, who held the Sixty-third Congress in continuous session from

March 4 to October 24, through a blistering Washington summer, when he was, to all appearance, the only person not "tired."

Of Southern activity in the pursuits of peace we need no other testimony than the tremendous energy that has recovered from the utter wasting of the Civil War—lands devastated, houses destroyed or dilapidated, farms gone to decay, the men who might have restored them killed or crippled—and out of the desolation, somehow, the men of the South have built up wealth and prosperity again.

One is indeed ignorant who supposes that Southerners are not active or vigorous. In fact, the Southern people seem to be rather conspicuous for the very activity and vigor in which their critic assumes them to be lacking.

DREAMS THAT COME TRUE

WHATEVER the attitude of the incredulous on the subject of dreams, it can not be denied that one man's dreams have developed a habit of coming true. That man is Nikola Tesla, the inventor of the wireless telephone. His latest dream, based on the success of a transcontinental and transoceanic wireless telephone, is that we shall before many decades be ringing up Venus or Mars and talking across millions of miles of space with creatures whose physical structure is unknown to us and whose very existence has been a myth. "My demonstrations in Colorado Springs in 1899," said Tesla in a recent interview, "proved that not only could telegraphic signals be sent across the globe, as I predicted in 1892, but that the faintest modulations of the human voice could be imprest upon the planet as a whole and reproduced at any point irrespective of distance." When this theory has been worked out, as the inventor promises it shall be shortly, we shall have a "world-system" telephone, on which we may call up any other subscriber in any country on the globe. Perchance we shall have also an interplanetary system as well! Remember!—Tesla's dreams come true. What of these other dreams of his, given in an interview recently published in *The Manufacturers' Record?*—

> The next art to be inaugurated is that of picture-transmission by ordinary telegraphic methods and existing apparatus. This idea of telegraphing or telephoning pictures is old, but practical difficulties have hampered commercial realizations. A number of improvements of great promise have been made, and there is every reason to expect that success will soon be achieved.
>
> Another valuable novelty will be a typewriter electrically operated by the human voice. This advance will fill a long-felt want, as it will do away with the operator and save a great deal of labor and time in offices.
>
> A new and extremely simple electric tachometer is being prepared for the market, and it is expected that it will prove useful in power-plants and central

The music that brings back the dreams

HOW the memory thrills at the music of the Steinway! It stirs thoughts of the long-ago years when, even as now, the songs of the heart were enriched by its exquisite tones.

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We are progressing at an amazing pace, but the truth is that even in the fields most successfully exploited the ground has only been broken. What has been so far done by electricity is nothing as compared with what the future has in store.

DIVIDING UP THE UNITED STATES

THE story came from France originally. It is said that this plan of the frank and free division of the United States was one day sent in anonymously to the Havas Agency, the principal news-bureau in that country. It places the United States in the position of the missionary who tried to commiserate with his new cannibal flock over their starved and gaunt appearance. We have been shedding tears over here whenever we thought of the wicked, cruel war that is devastating Europe, and we have even offered to think up some scheme for settling it. We have offered plans for a world-peace. We have been as magnanimous as any missionary. And now comes the story of the parceling up of this country as a sop to the Dogs of War, and the great idea of gaining eternal peace for European nations through the lasting destruction of the North-American Republic. Into the pot goes the missionary! And much to the delectation of the rest of the so-called human race! We are assured in the anonymous note discovered in Paris that this scheme is "far from visionary" and that "a noted diplomat declared his surprize that this idea of the partition of the United States had not emerged sooner, because the land is so largely made up of the constituency of all the warring nations." Somewhat aghast, we read on, in an Associated Press dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> The tentative plan to satisfy thus the national ambitions of the European countries at war, instead of prolonging the internecine struggle, is broadly outlined as follows:
>
> Great Britain is to occupy New England, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
>
> France is to get the French parts of eastern Canada and the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.
>
> Germany is to occupy the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.
>
> Japan is to take the Pacific Coast, the State of Oregon, upper and Lower California.

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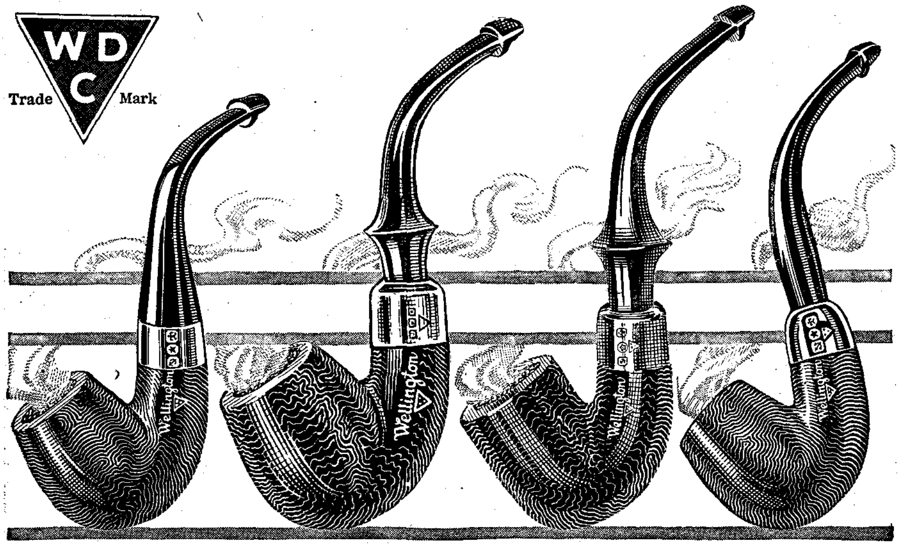

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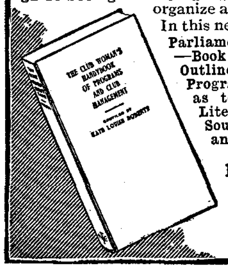
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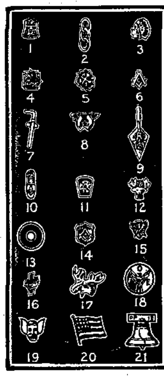

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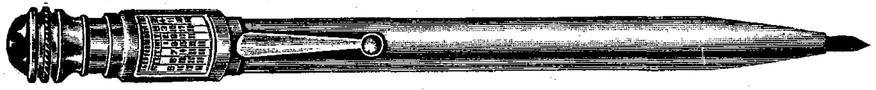

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Mexico is to be compensated for Lower California by ceding to it Arizona, New Mexico, and part of Texas.

Russia will receive Alaska.

The Panama Canal will be declared free, while the Western States, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado will be consolidated into an Imperial crown-domain of the German Empire.

Tho these "satisfactions" are to be acquired in a concerted campaign, each of the several nations is to effect the occupation of its own allotted territory.

Thus, it is claimed, would best be met the rights and interests of the different nations of old Europe, as it would safeguard their nationals under their respective flags.

Whatever be said about this bold solution, it should be appreciated that in many ways it is more feasible than the three successive partitions of Poland, which, nevertheless, are historic facts.

Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. This alleged tentative understanding of the Powers at war may be relegated to imaginative fiction, but it is surely not stranger than the sober truth, and it might easily take its form.

STARTING TUSKEGEE

As a money-raiser, it is said, Booker T. Washington stood without a peer. He it was who begged and borrowed the beginnings of Tuskegee Institute, and his persuasive talents made possible the great buildings and spacious grounds of what the Atlanta *Constitution* has called "the largest and most complete educational plant in the South." The present endowment, which nearly touches the $2,000,000 mark, was raised principally by him, as well as the balance of the $150,000 yearly running expenses that the income from the endowment does not cover. Now that Dr. Washington is gone, the friends of the Institute are faced with the problem that his personality and earnestness always solved before, and they are not over-confident of equaling his endeavors in fund-raising. Over $3,000,000 must be added to the endowment, and meanwhile the running expenses must be paid, and inevitable outlays made for new equipment. Undoubtedly the money will be raised, but not as readily as in Washington's time.

Mr. John J. Leary, Jr., repeats in the New York *Tribune* the story told by William Gregory, one of the original thirty in the first class that ever was taught at Tuskegee, of the founder's energy and skill in securing subscriptions to the institution. At the very beginning the most valuable possession of the Institute was young Booker's gold watch. As the doctor's old friend tells the tale:

> Mr. Washington he just used to pawn young Booker's gold watch. I don't believe there ever was a watch that did as much good as that one. It was gold, and it was pretty. Miss Baker gave it to young

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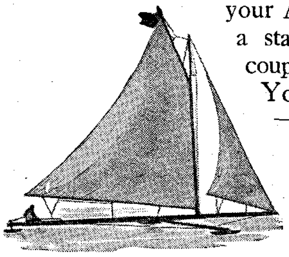

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Booker when he was a little fellow—she used to say his name was Baker, not Booker—and it was just in pawn and out all the time. There was no credit then, and, Lord, that watch was working for us most of the time. When things got real low and there was neither meal nor meat nor anything else, that watch would go into pawn. When things looked up a bit it would come out, but it always went back.

In those days we had nothing. Booker just got a toe-hold in here—ten or fifteen acres—and we had that little shack that used to stand near the church where Booker is going to be buried, to live and sleep and eat in. We hadn't knives or forks or anything. But gradually things came, and some lady would give us a few knives, or a few forks, then some one would give us some tin dippers, until there were enough to go around. For chairs, we just made them out of planks. Some of those chairs and some of the old cooking-vessels are up in the library now.

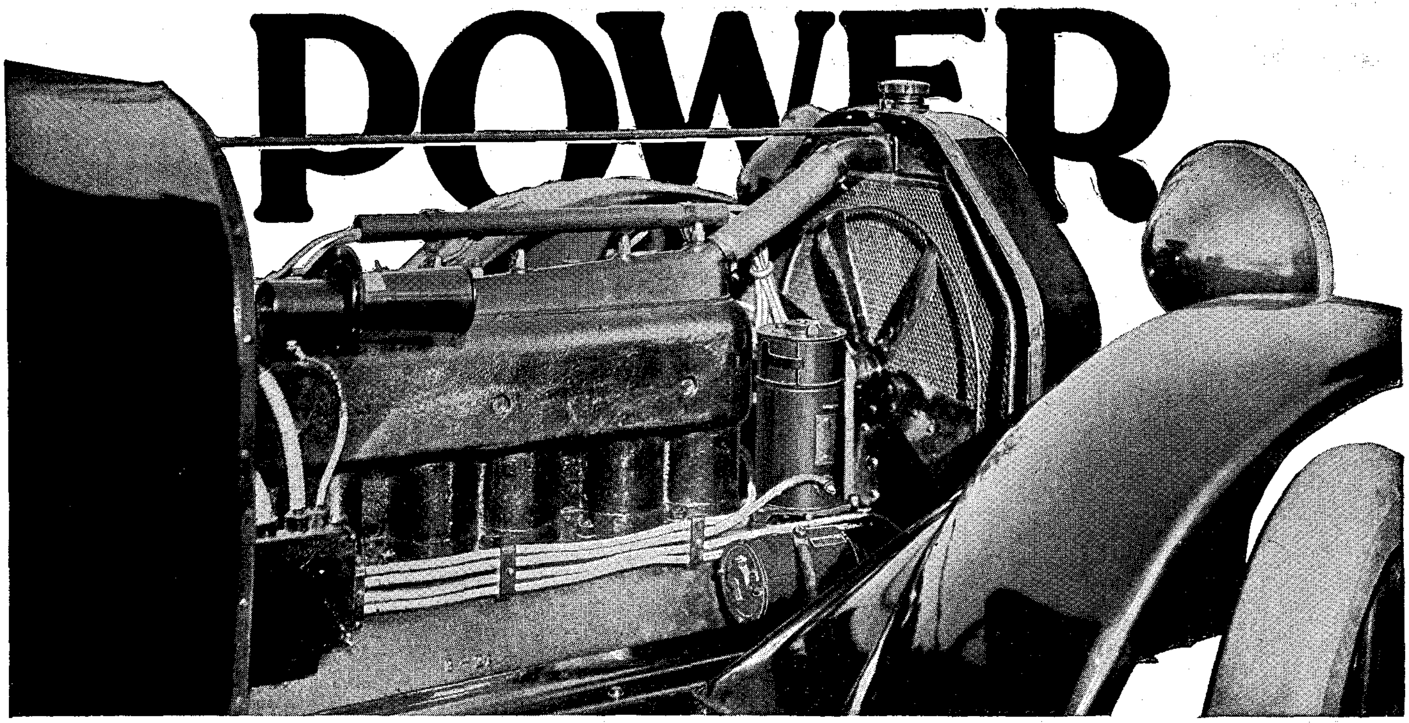
Well, that first class was wonderful. We just knew nothing worth knowing. All most of us had was strength, and we wanted to learn. Booker just got hold of us, and the first week he was busy classifying us. Some knew nothing; there were some who were well enough along to be juniors in college. Then he just overhauled us. He told us all about taking care of our bodies and ourselves, and he just made us all wear collars. Those were the days of paper collars, and you could get all you needed for a nickel. Lots of the boys did not know how to wear them. They were taught. Then we all had to wear neckties.

We had to keep clean. If Booker had what the young fellows now call a bug, it was keeping clean. Next to a liar he hated a dirty man or woman worse than anything else in the world; those were the only two kinds of things he hated—liars and dirty folks. Of course, he hated thieves, but all liars are thieves, so they were included.

Then it was work. We could all work. One day Booker said every one must be on hand the next Monday for a cutting-bee. We did not know what a cutting-bee was and he wouldn't tell. Well, we all were there. Every man had to take his ax and cut and cut until they was near dead and there was a lot of cleared land and plenty of wood laying about. That cutting-bee was a joke on the boys.

Then Colonel Bowen, a wealthy man who used to live here, had his house burned, and Booker got the place. And then it just grew. Booker used to leave here on foot and visit the conferences around here on Saturdays when he did not have the money to hire a mule. Sundays he would visit the churches. Every other man thought he had a call to preach. And Booker just went around to them all, told them the children and grown-ups must be taught how to work and live and made them give money. Sometimes he got only a little—the folks had little to give—but he kept on a-pounding.

The result to-day is too well known to need comment. The demonstration at Dr. Washington's funeral, as largely a white man's, declares Mr. Leary, as it was a negro's, was eloquent of the national regard for the negro leader. That he is mourned in Tuskegee goes without saying. Mr. Leary mentions the impressive funeral



TEAM·WORK

NESTLING close beside the great, powerful Studebaker engine, is the tiny Wagner starter. The giant and the pigmy—strange partners indeed—yet as perfectly mated as any two things could possibly be. No span of horses ever worked in such perfect unison—no two pieces of machinery ever synchronized more accurately.

But why? The answer lies in thorough co-operation between an organization skilled in building automobiles, and an organization skilled in building starters.

The Studebaker engineers produced an engine that is a marvel of power, responsiveness and quiet running; the Wagner engineers produced a starter that is also a marvel of power, perfectly adapted to every mood of its big partner.

When the weather is cold, and all engines are stiff and hard to crank, the Wagner Starter gives the stern command to "Move on." When the weather is fine, a cheery, "Go 'long with you," sends the big partner speedily on its way.

The Wagner Starter

The Starter that is built to order

has a high starting torque (power delivered at the crank shaft), which is regulated by the speed of the turn-over. As the speed increases, the torque decreases. If the speed is slow, as it must be when the engine is cold, the Wagner Starter delivers high starting torque, and continues to deliver it until the increased speed of the engine decreases the torque. Thus positive cranking, under all conditions, is assured. When conditions are favorable, the high starting torque quickly does its work and disappears, which means a quick get-away and minimum drain on the battery.

Quite as adaptable to its work, is the Wagner generator. It reaches its maximum charging at 17 to 20 miles an hour—the average speed of automobiles. As the speed of the car increases above 20 miles, the rate of charging decreases, making it as impossible to over-charge the battery as it is to under-charge it.

The ability to build such a starter comes from 25 years' experience in building motors and generators—the two vitals of an automobile starter.

By permission of the Studebaker Corporation, we point to the 150,000 Wagner Starters that have been built to order for Studebaker cars, as evidence of the value of experience in building starters.

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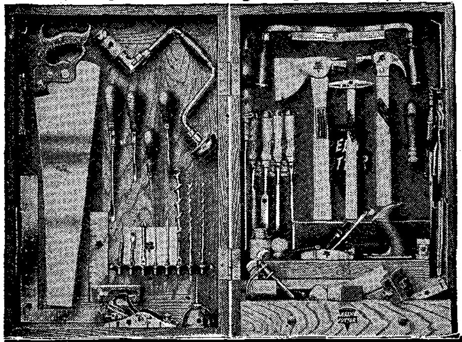

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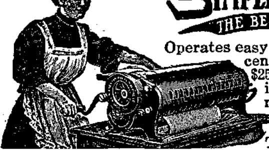

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services, at which a choir of 1,700 voices sang the old plantation melodies that in modified form have contributed to our national music. One of these, which he quotes, so sings itself that even the reader can with justice imagine its effect when sung on that occasion, and realize how fittingly it voiced the negroes' mingled ecstasy of mourning:

> Swing low, sweet chariot, coming for to carry me home.
> Swing low, sweet chariot, coming for to carry me home.
> I'm sometimes up, I'm sometimes down,
> Coming for to carry me home.
> But still my soul feels a heavenly bound,
> Coming for to carry me home.
> I looked over Jordan and what did I see
> Coming for to carry me home?
> A band of angels coming after me.
> Swing low, sweet chariot, coming for to carry me home.
> Swing low, sweet chariot, coming for to carry me home.

GIVING FATHER HIS DUE

WE have a "Mothers' Day," but, as yet, no "Fathers' Day," and that is typical of an injustice perpetrated in many forms and without alleviation upon the male parent. "What is Home without a Mother?" This form of interrogation, intended to stagger the imagination of the average person, is never turned upon the problem of the fatherless home. "A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother." There is no apparent premium on paternal affection. When a child turns out well—"a mother's influence"; when the opposite is the case—"no wonder, with such a father!" The chord of human sympathy is universally attuned to the word "mother." Poets, dramatists, and fiction-writers find it good material that never fails them. Juries are swung by it to acquit the hardest and sanest-looking criminals. "Father" at best has but a patriarchal quality. It is of such things that the Indianapolis *News* bids us take thought, the while it rushes to the father's defense. Father must not be overlooked, its editor holds, for—

> The average father succeeds pretty well in discharging his duty to society. He labors along persistently and quietly for six days a week that his family may be provided for; he stands between his family and the world, shouldering the responsibility of the rent, the taxes, the grocery and the coal bills; he admonishes the boy and advises mother, seeking always to make their burden lighter; he works unceasingly, without complaint, fighting, scheming, suffering, to the one end that his family may be assured comfort and independence. In this he sometimes fails, but he keeps on trying, cheerfully, stolidly, stubbornly plugging along to the end.
>
> The sacrifices that must be made he makes willingly. The boy must go to college and the girl must have music lessons; something must be cut, and usually it is some luxury of father's that perishes by the wayside. He is not so poetical a

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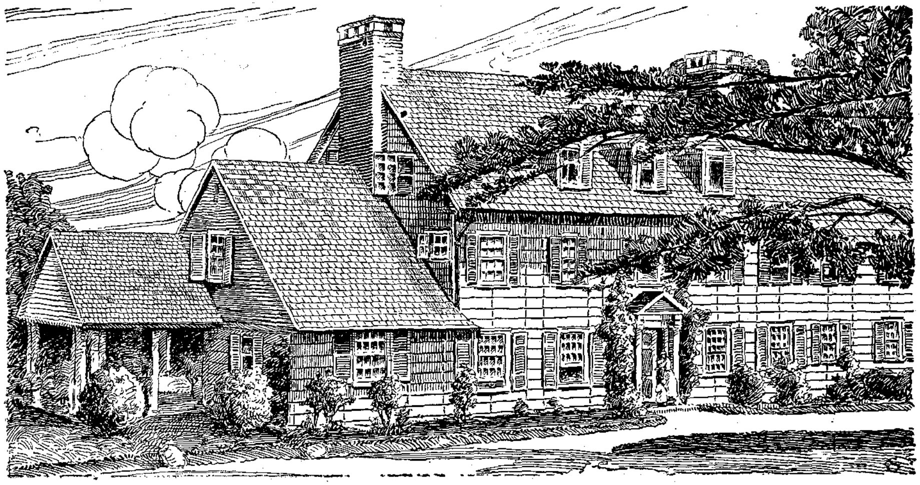
figure as mother, not so demonstrative in his affections, so elated in pleasure, so deprest in grief. And yet many will remember a kind word here, or a thoughtful act there, that stands out, clear and distinct, as one of youth's happiest impressions.

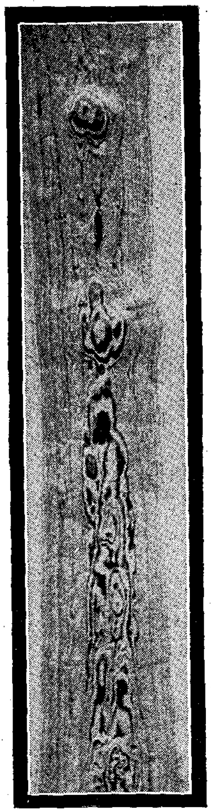
Not often is he appreciated by the growing boy. Often he stands in the family as the official admonisher to whom the boy's faults are related for punishment. On him falls the unpleasant task of applying the rod; his is the arm that must enforce respect for mother and regard for the rights of others. In this light the growing boy is likely to view him with a mixture of fear, awe, and respect. Not until years bring a proper perspective is he rightfully understood and appreciated—and perhaps not even then.

ADVAANTIJEZ OV SIMPLIFIKAISHON

SPELLING reformers have shared, in many quarters, the unpopularity of Esperantists and other disturbers of the English language. Many of them have gone about the business with extreme gentleness and tact; others have rushed in pell-mell and have "gone the limit" in their endeavor to cast out the spelling-book and draw the stinger of the spelling-bee. Among the latter must be numbered a group of serious thinkers in London who have banded themselves together under the name of the "Simplifyd Speling Sosyeti," 44 Great Russell Street. In view of the many manifest disadvantages (or even "disadvaantijez") of English orthography as it now is, it would be unfair to criticize captiously any attempt at its reformation. Far better to let the reader judge for himself. We therefore append two characteristic paragraphs from the "Sosyetiz" organ, *The Pyoneer*, without further comment. They constitute an "Apeel tu Biznes Men" on the theme of "the klaimz ov Empyr," and run as follows:

> Aafter the Wor new feeldz ov komers wil be oepen tu us if we hav the strength and enerji tu pozes them. Our relaishonz with our koloniz and dependansiz wil ofer sum veri delikait problemz. We wont tu simplify theez as far as posibel. Hou beter kood we doo so than by inkreesing the fasilitiz for interkomeunikaishon? In South Africa, whair Dutch speling haz been simplifyd, the Dutch langwij iz ousting the English; in Canada thouzandz ov forinerz ar drifting intu groops, thus ading tu the difikultiz ov guvernment; in India kountles numberz ov Indianz ar sufering seerius los by our persistens in retaining this inkeubus. Amung frendli naishonz the Japanese oepenli lament our obdeurasi.
>
> Hou kan we remedi such a stait ov thingz: hou set the reform going? From our Euniversitiz we kan not, from thair naiteur and konstiteushon, look for substanshal help in the mater ov instituting chainjez. If we wish for proegres we must maik a frontal atak on the Edeukaishon Authoriti. But, whyl we ar dooing this by meenz ov our petishon and by eksperiments in skoolz, *we aask biznes men, men ov inishiativ, men ov resors, tu help us in the taask ov prepairing publik opinion for*





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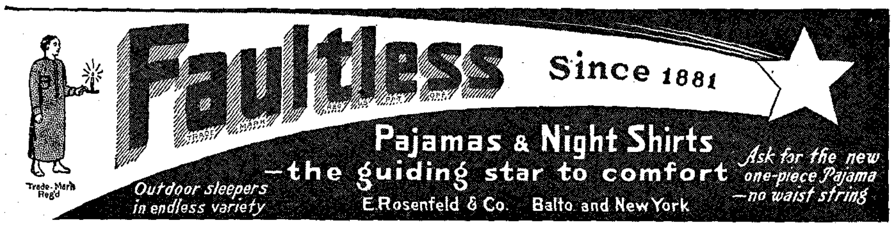

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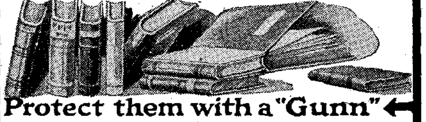

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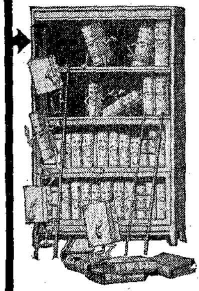

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chainj. Our skeem klaimz tu be a rashonal soleushon ov the difikulti ov ko-ordinaiting sound and simbol, but it duz not lai klaim tu eni majikal pouer ov konverting the British publik tu speling reform az a propozishon. That kan be dun oenli by egzortaishon, eksplanaishon, and egzaampel. It iz in this werk that we aask ernestli the help ov biznes men.

In apology to those whose ideas of the dignity of our ancient language may cause them to turn from the above with aversion we can best quote the brief appeal of a writer to this estimable magazine:

"Look at it kaamli!"

CATCHING A GERMAN SPY

IT was upon the edge of that forest called by the Russians themselves "The Place of the Tomb," and on a night when the war "that flickered unceasingly up and down the line of the Rawka and Bzura" had caught for a moment upon the fringe of this particular piece of woodland and blazed suddenly into battle. Through the dark came the whine of bullets, and lights flared here and there in the woods. All about men were marching, lurching, staggering back and forth through the trees. Stumbling figures were making their way painfully in great numbers to the hospital-camp, pitched under cover of the forest. "Wounded! Wounded!" was their cry, now in warning, now faintly despairing. As rapidly as driving energy and frantic speed could do so they were taken care of by the worn attendants. Finally came one more slowly than the others, and yet more certainly, and he made no outcry. . . .

Thus begins Perceval Gibbon's story of the execution of a German spy, which he witnessed in Russia during the earlier Polish campaigns. The newcomer, he writes in *Collier's Weekly*, had his jaw and face bandaged, as tho he were one of the all-too-usual shrapnel victims. As we read:

A *sanitaire* found him and pointed the way to the tent. "Can you get there without help?" he demanded. From behind the stained bandages came a wordless mumble and the man nodded. . . . . .

It was some two or three hours later that the *sanitaire* who had accosted the face-bandaged man came across him again, not far from the tent.

"Why!" he said, "what are you doing here? Didn't you understand where you had to go? Come along; I'll take you there."

He put his hand on the man's arm to draw him along; at that touch and the friendly compulsion of it the wounded man jerked back, dragging his arm free. His wound, it seemed, he could bear, but not hands laid upon him. He hesitated, as if he would move back into the wood. Next moment he stood in the light of the *sanitaire's* electric torch, his eyes, above his bandages and below his cap, battling and blind by its glare.

"Ah!" The torch went out and the *sanitaire's* hands descended upon him, firmly now, in a grapple. "Help, here!" shouted the *sanitaire*, hanging to him who fought to be free. "Help, here, brothers! Here's a German spy!"

I saw him first when the bandages had been taken from him—those bandages that had spared him the need of speaking Russian—laying bare his clean-shaven cheeks, which showed no wound, and the pert trimmed mustache on his upper lip. An officer, this one—a Prussian, with all the assumption and stern pride of his race and class. He had already been judged and condemned; life for him was at its end; he stood in the light of the lantern awaiting the firing-party that was even now coming up, with his hands clasped behind his back, in an attitude of serene and nonchalant ease.

It cost him apparently no effort to hold the smooth and imperturbable calm of his features, to be and seem an officer and an aristocrat in the very Valley of the Shadow of Death.

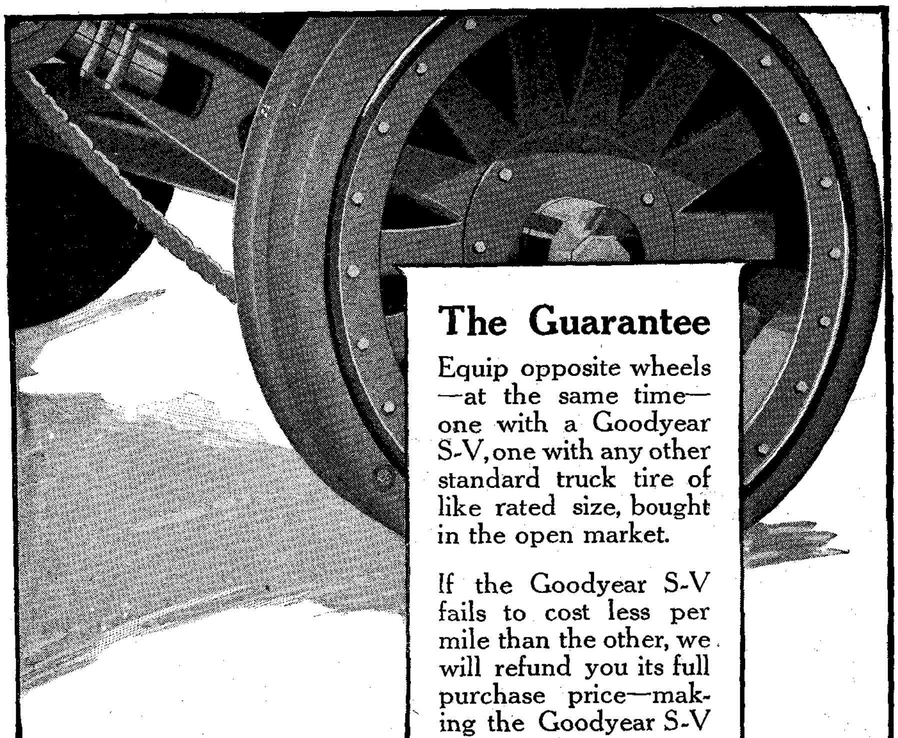
A Russian officer stept forward and offered his cigaret-case. The prisoner, with a nod of acknowledgment, took and lighted a cigaret. He drew at it, lifted it from his lips and blew a thin cloud of smoke, like a man who relishes it wholeheartedly.

Then the firing-party, ten men and an officer, tramped up, halted with a jar and a clatter. The prisoner turned toward it, exchanging a salute with the officer in charge.

The men, upon a curt order, closed about him. Another order, and they marched off, taking him with them, courteously, with due military observance of his rank.

COOLIE ESPERANTO

HOW the workmen on the Tower of Babel ever got home the night their sky-scraper came to grief and they earned us our regrettable multilingual inheritance has never been explained. In a similar situation to-day, we would, of course, use Esperanto, or some other patented language, but the Babelites very likely had nothing to use, save the sign-language and brute strength. Half-way between these two extremes comes the invention of Pidgin English—it neither attains the heights of a patent language, with a ready flow of nouns and verbs and poetic possibilities, nor does it descend to the depths of gesticulatory conversation. In *The National Sunday Magazine* we are told that Pidgin English was invented a hundred years ago, when Yankee and British ships first engaged regularly in the tea-trade with China. "Pidgin" means "business," and Pidgin English was strictly a business language, compounded for the most part of English words employed in the wholly unsynthesized Chinese manner of sentence-structure. The writer states that the largest Pidgin glossary contains only two or three hundred words. Yet that language has served its purpose for a long time, and is likely to go on doing so. It includes a few words of Hindustani that Indian employees of the East India Company brought with them when they were sent farther eastward to care for the Chinese trade, and also Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian.



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Meanwhile, however, if there is a bit of doubt in your mind that good business dictates that you equip your trucks with the S-V Goodyear—the same simple plan that has convinced so many others is still open to you.

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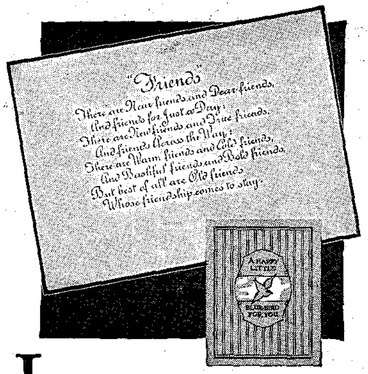
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There are Near friends and Dear friends,
And friends for Just a Day;
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And friends Across the Way;
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We are given examples of how these words came to be used and their part in the formation of new expressions:

The Hindustani *godown* is the Pidgin name of a warehouse or any place where goods are stored. A ship's hold in Pidgin is a *ship-godown*. The word *joss*, so frequently used in Pidgin, is a corruption of the Portuguese *Dios*. However, in Pidgin, the word means not only God, but also luck, superstition, religion, etc. Sometimes one hears it in peculiar combinations, such as *joss-pidgin-man*, which is, literally, God-business-man, or clergyman. Spanish contributed a number of words, including *sabe*, which in Pidgin is pronounced *savvee*. "My *savvee*" is the reply of the Chinese servant when he has been instructed to do something.

All the words in Pidgin have much broader meanings than in the language from which they were adopted. Pidgin itself means not only business, but also all kinds of employment and activity. When a servant wants to tell you that he is busy, he says "My have got Pidgin." *Pay* may have its original English meaning, and it may also mean either compulsion or agreement. "My pay you go away" may mean either "I order you to leave" or "I allow you to leave." The tone in which it is said furnishes the clue for the interpretation.

Catchee is a modification of the English word catch, meaning ownership or acquisition. A man doesn't "get married." He *catches* a wife, which is not so absurd as it sounds. Nor does he tell you that his wife is dead, but expresses the same thing by saying that his wife is *finished*, which is a diplomatic way of putting it, for *finished* may also mean that she is divorced.

Piecee is, of course, the word piece, but it is used in Pidgin in connection with all numerals. One would not say in Pidgin, "two men," but "two piecee man," that is, "two pieces of men." The reason for this is found in the mysteries of Chinese grammar.

The Cantonese, unlike the northern Chinese, finds great difficulty in pronouncing the letter "r" and usually changes it to "l." So "trouble" becomes *bobbelly*, an excellent change if there is anything to the science of aptronymics. *Maskee* is the Pidgin for the Russian *nichevo* and means the same thing, "never mind," "what is the use," "let it be," etc. *Chow* means to eat and also to drink, for a Chinese servant wouldn't know what one meant if he asked for drinking-water. *Chow-water* is the name approved by Pidgin usage.

It is the boast of Esperantists that their language can be read with ease by one who has never studied a syllable of it. In this, however, they have no advantage on the Pidginists. In proof of this, we are presented with the story of the Garden of Eden, done into Pidgin:

First time have got two piecee, one piecee belong he, one piecee belong she. Two piecee stop garden inside. Topside jossman talkee two piecee:

"This side plenty thing can chow chow. Have got one piecee fluit no can chow chow, suppose makee chow chow, chop chop (very quickly) pay you makee die."

Two piecee velly happy. No have got pidgin; allee time can makee play; any time have got chow. Bimeby (by and by) no likee. Bimeby wantchee chow allee

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After Shaving

HINDS HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM
FOR THE FACE, HANDS, SKIN AND COMPLEXION
PREPARED ONLY BY A.S. HINDS PORTLAND, MAINE, U.S.A.

When the face feels tender and sore, there's nothing like Hinds Cream to stop the smart—to soothe the dry, irritated skin.

Hinds
Honey and Almond
Cream

is of the greatest help to the man who must shave every day. A little rubbed on the face or a few drops on the brush, helps to soften the beard. Applied again after shaving it keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Hinds Cream is antiseptic and quickly heals cuts or scraped skin—prevents roughness and chapping.

Selling everywhere, or postpaid by us on receipt of price. Hinds Cream in bottles, 50c. Hinds Cold Cream in tubes, 25c.

Samples sent for 2c stamp to pay postage

Do not take a substitute—*Hinds Cream will* improve the skin.

A. S. HINDS, 241 West St., Portland, Maine

Try HINDS Honey and Almond Cream SOAP—Refined, fragrant, beneficial, 25c. No Soap Samples.

same fluit topside jossman have talkee no can chow.

Bimeby one piecee snake, he belong velly big, he belong velly bad, allee same debblo (devil), he come talkee:

"How fashion you no makee chow? Topside jossman he talkee no can, topside jossman he no savvee. You makee chow, bimeby can see."

One piecee chow; she pay she husband, he allee same chow.

Bimeby topside jossman he have look-see, he savvee. He number one (very) angly. He call he number one (first) angel, talkee he go bottom side chop chop. Number one angel he catchee one piecee big stick, he go bottom side, he talkee:

"You no can stop this side, chop chop must go other side. Allee time must do pidgin. No can play. Suppose play no can chow chow."

Two piecee belong velly solly.

This is not difficult to read or understand. In fact, its simplicity and freedom from ambiguity recommends Pidgin highly. Considering this essential alone, the writer takes pains to show us how simple diplomatic negotiations would become if carried on in Pidgin. The recent notes to Germany, for example, would read:

> Before time we belong fliends. Long time no have got bobbelly. Just now you makee fight England. Maskee. That no belong my pidgin. Suppose you wantchee fight, can do. Suppose England she wantchee fight, can do. My no fight.
>
> You have got plenty piecee submarine, belong little boat go bottom side water. Little boat have got one big piecee gun; suppose makee shoot he pay big boat go bottom side. Suppose he shoot Englishman war-boat, maskee. That thing no my pidgin. That he pidgin.
>
> Englishman have got plenty piece pidgin boat, go Melican-side England-side. Pidgin boat belong velly big, no have got gun, no can fight. Just now you have pay one pidgin boat go bottom side. Plenty piecee Melicans makee die. That no belong ploper. That velly bad. Melicans no fight, how fashion you pay they makee die? Suppose you take Melicans off pidgin boat, pay they go home, can shoot big boat. Suppose no take off no can do. Suppose you pay one more piecee Melican makee die, my belong velly angly.

But in employing Pidgin English there is one point that must be kept in mind. Not all Chinamen use it. There are some who resent the implication that they can even understand it, as we read:

> It was a mandarin of this class that a recently arrived missionary lady addrest on the subject of a huge boulder she wanted removed because it obstructed the entrance to the mission compound.
>
> "Just now have got one big piecee rock, allee same stone, belong road inside," she said. "Suppose one piecee man come look see mission, no can see. Rock too muchee big. Too muchee bobbelly. Rock long time stay that side. Rock belong no good. Must wantchee blow up."
>
> The mandarin listened in amazement and misunderstanding, and the lady repeated her argument with amplifications. At last he saw the point.
>
> "I see," he said, without the trace of an accent. "You want me to blow up the Rock of Ages, *n'est-ce pas?*"

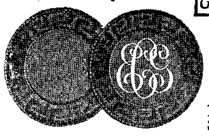
PEACOCK SHOPPING GUIDE 1916
Peacock
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Chicago
1916

WRITE TODAY for this big, finely illustrated Shopping Guide, and do your Christmas buying comfortably at home. Thousands of suggestions for gifts—useful, beautiful, articles you can be sure are right in quality and price because they come from Peacock's, the store whose word is backed by more than three-quarters of a century of scrupulously honorable dealing.

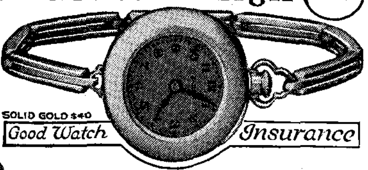
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons

Polished, light green gold, engine turned border, loose link connection.

$12.00

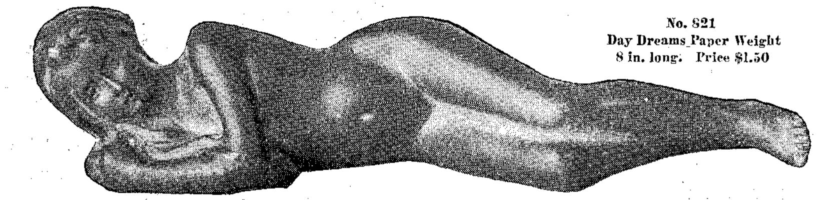


Peacock—Elgin



A Watch Bracelet has practical, permanent value as well as artistic beauty when it bears the name **Peacock-Elgin**—a twofold guarantee of perfect satisfaction, **$15 to $70.** Lady Elgin, 14 k. gold, 15 jewels, **$40.** Men's Peacock Special Elgin, 14 k., thin model, **$20.** Others to **$100.**

C.D.PEACOCK ESTABLISHED 1837
State & Adams Sts. CHICAGO



No. 821
Day Dreams Paper Weight
8 in. long. Price $1.50

"ARTBRONZ" PRODUCTS

BOOK ROCKS · BOUDOIR LAMPS · ASH TRAYS
PAPER WEIGHTS · STATUARY · PORTABLES, ETC.

No. 517—Height 9 in.
Rodin's "Thinker" Book Rocks
Price $7.50 Pair

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
Unusual Bridge Prizes
and for
Decorative Use in the Home

Any one of the many "ARTBRONZ" Products makes a gift that bespeaks a tasteful selection and is at the same time an acknowledgment of the recipient's appreciation of the beautiful and artistic.

No. 1006
Height
16½ in.
Venus de Milo
Price $10.00

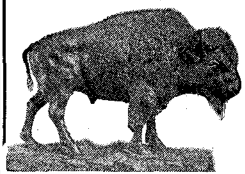
"ARTBRONZ" is the perfected development of a process that permits a scientific and heavy seamless deposit of Government test bronze applied over a reinforced baser core resulting in a finished product, the equal of cast bronze in finish, workmanship and durability at one-tenth the prices.

"ARTBRONZ" Products are for sale by the best stores throughout the country at prices ranging from $1.50 up. When west of Chicago add $.50 to prices listed at $5.00 and over; add 25c to prices listed under $5.00. When buying anything in bronze, insist that it is "ARTBRONZ" which is guaranteed and assures you of absolute satisfaction.

Go to the leading department, jewelry, book, art and other stores and see the complete line of "ARTBRONZ" Products.

If, by chance, your dealer is out of stock, write us at once and we will see that you are supplied.

No. 1044—Height 12½ in.
Chinese Buddha
Price, Verde Green, $16.00
With Gold Cap, $20.00
10 in. size, $10.00



No. 1046—American Bison
Height 9 in. Price $13.00

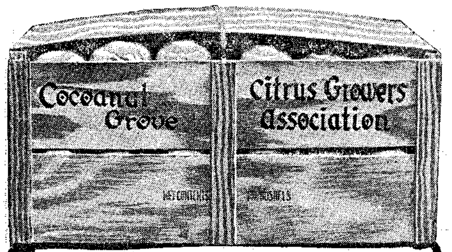
KATHODION BRONZE WORKS
501 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

No. 544—Height 8½ in. Fisher boy Book Rocks
Price $10.00 Pair

KATHODION BRONZE WORKS
501 Fifth Avenue, New York

Gentlemen:—Kindly send me your catalog of *"ARTBRONZ"* Products.

Name ....
Address ....
Town ....
State .... L. D. 12-4-15



Select Miami, Florida Grapefruit and Oranges

Many men of wealth maintain grapefruit and orange groves in Florida that they may have the finest citrus fruits on the tables of their northern homes through the winter, spring and early summer.

The superb quality of Miami grapefruit and oranges is widely known among persons who desire uniformly good fruit all through the Florida season. Our fruit is grown in some of the best Miami groves, and specially selected.

Full size standard boxes $5.50; half boxes $3.25; quarter boxes $1.75 each, cash with order.

All charges prepaid east of the Mississippi River. Booklet free with each order or mailed on application.

Cocoanut Grove Citrus Growers Ass'n
Rickmer Bldg., Miami, Florida

Royal Black Fruit Cake

Sent Prepaid to any Part of the World

Made with Vostizzi currants, imported candied fruits, Corsican citron, Jordan almonds, raisins, rose water, fresh fruit juices, etc. Only one pound of flour to every 15 pounds of other materials.

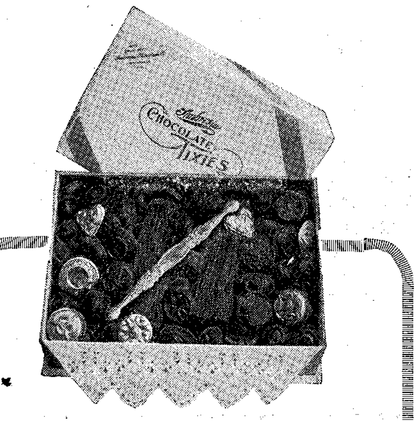
Slices look like black velvet, the fruits being prepared so the cake cuts perfectly smooth. Our baking process retains the natural flavor of all the ingredients. Every currant, raisin, etc., is sterilized. Bakery is operated exclusively by women.

Price of two-pound cake, in fancy carton, $1.60 prepaid. Royal Plum Pudding made in old English way, 2 and 3 lbs., 50c lb., prepaid.

(Wholesale prices to dealers on request.)

HOENSHEL & EMERY, Dept. C Lincoln, Neb.

LONG LIFE and How to Attain It, by Pearce Kintzing, M.D. A practical, readable book on how to preserve health, avoid disease, and prolong life. 12mo, cloth, 285 pp. $1.00 net; $1.12 postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354-60 4th Ave., N.Y.



Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies

Wonderfully delicious. Rich chocolate confections that are so delightfully palatable, so entirely different from any other chocolates you can buy, that they make a distinctive holiday gift, and a rare treat for chocolate lovers.

Give them for Christmas

Your friends will be enthusiastically appreciative. The purest and richest chocolates with select almond and filbert centers. No cream filling. Every bite a delight. Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies are sold in three-pound boxes only. Send $3.00 for three full pounds prepaid and insured to you. On two boxes or more ordered at one time, deduct 25c per box. Money back if not satisfied.

Ambrosia Chocolate Co., 331-5 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A SUBWAY WORM TURNS

A WOMAN from Missouri has recently discovered a new kind of worm, so she believes. This is the *Vermis subwaius Manhattania*, or the New York Subway Worm. These creatures are prevalent in the United States' largest and tallest city, where, as she says, human creatures "go into the endless burrow of the subway and come out of it resembling angleworms—really, I mean in their lack of interest in their surroundings and their fishy stare and air of not thinking it good form to know where they are or where the car is going." The lady from Kansas City, Missouri, is frankly antipathetic toward this new form of animal life bred by the underground world in which so many New Yorkers spend hours of their lives. They made her half a day late to a suit-fitting, on the occasion of her most recent visit to the metropolis, and that that is unforgivable is "what every woman knows." She confest to a Kansas City *Star* reporter that, being from Missouri, she was perfectly willing to be shown—the way to her destination. But she found her appeals to her neighbors in the subway to "Show me!" pathetically fruitless. As she describes her harrowing experience:

> First, it was a young mother who glanced with an almost human expression over her little brood of children. No—she knew worse than nothing, it appeared, for it was by following her uncertain advice that I made my first misstep, or more properly, wriggled my way into the wrong burrow.
>
> And that first mistake was like a first lie or a first theft of any beginning to a criminal career, for it led me into ways I never had dreamed of following and landed me in situations from which it seemed impossible to extricate myself.

Thrift, she acknowledges, is easily practised in such an excursion, for, straying as she did, she rode from nine in the morning until nearly two in the afternoon "for a lone nickel." But, on the other hand—

> I didn't see any scenery, to speak of, unless you count the habiliments of the other angleworms and the glimmer of light, like the track of a shooting star, which told me that we were passing underground stations.
>
> Talk about the speed and efficiency of New York people. They may be speedy on Broadway and efficient in Wall Street, but in the subway they are inert masses, mere freight. It gives one a horrible feeling that they turn into blind moles the moment they are underground.
>
> Presently, I realized that I, too, was approaching semiconsciousness, for I asked a man how close I was getting to the Broncho, when I knew all the time it was the Bronx. He said that, as near as he could figure it, I must be at least thirty-five miles from the Bronx, or about as far as I could get and still remain on Manhattan Island. He got off before I could make him tell me how to make my way back. I asked the woman who took his place beside me.

FOREST HOME FARM PRODUCTS

Delicious, Appetizing Country Sausage

Sausage that is different from the kind usually found nowadays, because it is made from the choicest parts of tender yearling pigs, milk-and-acorn-fed, not from scraps and the poorest parts of ordinary pork. Forest Home Farm Sausage is made from an old Southern recipe. Home-grown herbs and spices, combined with the far-famed Virginia pork, give it a delicious tastiness and zest that smacks of the woodland hill country from whence it comes.

Manufactured right on the farm amid scrupulously clean surroundings, put up in link or tray form in 1-lb. parchment-wrapped packages and shipped in 5, 10, 20 or 50 lb. boxes. Send sixty cents and let us send you a 2-lb. trial package.

Also, delicious Forest Home Farm Hams, 8 to 16 lbs., at 30 cents a pound, and other pork products. Send for booklet and price lists.

FOREST HOME FARM
Route No. 2, Purcellville, Va.

"Better than candy"

EAT SIX at my risk APPLES

Send $1 today and I will ship anywhere in U. S. A. east of Pittsburgh my **Introduction Box of finest, selected apples,** grown in the quality orchard. 30 to 40 finest, crisp, fresh, hand-picked apples, hygienically packed. Try six—money refunded if balance is returned in 10 days.

$1.50 east of Mississippi River; $2.00 east of Rocky Mountains.

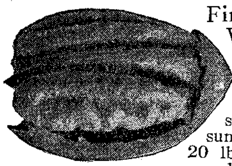
ARTHUR J. COLLINS
Pleasant Valley Nurseries Box 58, Moorestown, N. J.

$1 a box delivered

Xmas Box One-third above size—at half price.

Delicious Pecan Nuts

Fresh, Wild Grown, Full Meated, Exquisite Flavor

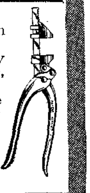


Fine new crop of Wabash Valley Pecans now ready. Thin shelled—easily cracked—appetizing—healthful. We ship direct to consumers in 10, 15 and 20 lb. cartons at 25c per pound, express prepaid east of Missouri River. Also **Wild Hickory Nuts, Walnuts and Shell Barks. Order Ten Pound Trial Carton Pecans today, $2.50.** Satisfaction guaranteed.

Southern Indiana Pecan Co. 234 3rd Street
Mt. Vernon, Ind.

PATENT APPLIED FOR
"KRAK-A-NUT"
TRADE MARK

A HAPPY THOUGHT HOLIDAY GIFT



It is easy to have WHOLE nut meats with this new culinary accessory.
A dainty, useful nut cracker which gently breaks the shell and serves the meat whole, tasty and economical.
"Krak-A-Nut" is the only cracker that can be successfully used at the dinner table. Heavy nickel-plated **$1.00** each: silver-plated **$2.50** each; at your dealer's or sent post paid on receipt of express or P. O. money order.

"Krak-A-Nut" Company
302 Title Guaranty Bldg., St. Louis, U. S. A.

"Get off at the Central station, take the McAdoo tube to such a street. Then take a surface car to Eighteenth Street; take the subway again and change cars at Ninety-sixth Street." That wasn't all she told me to do, but it is all I recall just now.

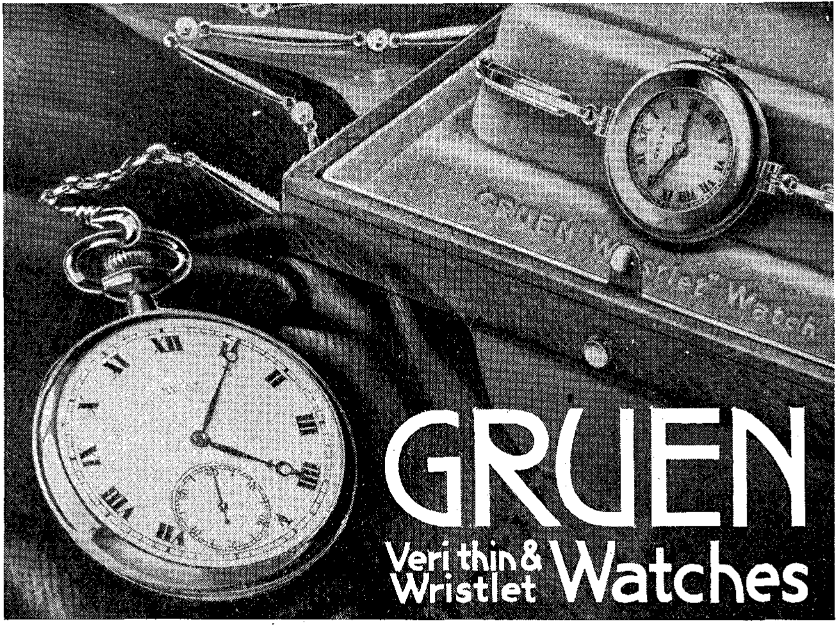
I waited and waited for that "Central" station. It didn't arrive, or we didn't. I got lost again trying to find it, and then I learned that there wasn't a "Central" station. What she meant was the Grand Central station, called "Central" by sophisticated and efficient New Yorkers.

Of course, I have long known that nobody ever was born in New York; that nobody really belongs there; and yet that, for some inexplicable reason, there are a great many New Yorkers. These unaccountable beings are proud of their subway, too. They do not seem to realize that it is just like a fishing-worm's nest, crisscrossed and cat's-cradle; that it is horribly smelly and viewless; nor that travelers who enter it should be provided with maps and compasses, or else be personally conducted, as the poet Dante was through the Inferno.

TEACHING MEN "HOW TO BE BLIND"

POETIC justice comes into its own occasionally in real life, and nowhere is there a more striking example of it than in the transforming of beautiful "St. Dunstan's" into a school of instruction for the war-blind. Here are fifteen acres of the most beautiful estate in all London, a mansion that has been one of the most sightly places in England, and a museum of works of art and all the most beautiful trophies of man's handicraft. Now, from a monument of idle luxury it is made over into a haven for the sightless. Here those stricken with blindness by the war are being taught how to take up their shattered lives again, how to earn their living, "how to be blind." Part of the spacious grounds is given up to instruction in chicken-raising, while the many rooms of the great dwelling are devoted to class-work in other pursuits. The red, white, and gold ballroom is occupied by students and their instructors busy with the study of typewriting and Braille-writing by machine. In the high-walled library future blind masseurs are studying anatomy from a skeleton. The conservatory that formerly held plants "worth a king's ransom" now furnishes room for benches and tables at which carpentry, bootmaking, basketry, and mat-making are taught. Fifty-two teachers, for the most part volunteers, instruct these men daily—all the war-blind who can be coaxed to come and attend the classes. At present, we are told, over a hundred are busily engaged.

Two men made this venture possible. One of them is Arthur Pearson, who built up *Pearson's Magazine*, and who, subsequently overtaken by blindness, learned for himself how to live anew under this daunting handicap. The other is Otto Kahn, an American, of the firm of Kuhn,



New 14k Green-Gold Models at Special Introductory Prices

THE famous green-gold used by the ancient Grecians and Egyptians, and hitherto obtainable only in very highest-priced watches, may now be had with the genuine Gruen Verithin and Wristlet watches, at the following special introductory prices:

Gruen Verithin Watch for Men No. 244, now $50. After Jan. 1, $55. The richness of the 14k solid green-gold case and the quaint, rich dial enhance the beauty of the Verithin design to a marked degree. Genuine Gruen Verithin movement, 17 jewel, adjusted to five positions, guaranteed to come within time-keeping accuracy required on railroads.

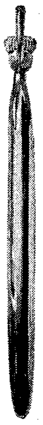
Gruen Verithin Model No. L244, now $55. After Jan. 1, $60. Movement and case same as above, with Louis XIV dial, platinized silver gray or gilt, with raised figures in solid gold, and new style hands.

Gruen Wristlet Model No. 299, now $10. After Jan. 1, $45. The soft lustre of the 14k solid green-gold case and bracelet, and the rich, gilt dial, will win any woman's heart. Finely jeweled movement, adjusted to three positions, with double roller steel lever escapement.

Why we make these special prices. The beautiful thinness and accuracy of these models will make sales wherever seen. In order, therefore, to have them worn immediately in as many communities as possible, Gruen dealers have been instructed to sell these models at these special introductory prices, until January 1st. If your jeweler should not have the model you want in stock—

Write us today, naming model you are particularly interested in, also mentioning your preferred dealer's name, and we will arrange for you to see it.

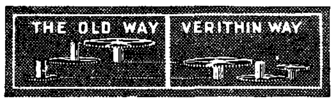
Other Gruen Verithin Models, $25 to $250.



Its thinness is in the movement

$25 is the lowest price at which a genuine Gruen Verithin can be bought. A special value at this price. Ask your jeweler or us about it.

How the Gruen Verithin is made to "fit your pocket like a silver dollar," yet retain full size and strength of parts.



The Gruen Watch Mfg. Co.
"Makers of the famous Gruen Watches since 1876."

31 Government Sq.
Cincinnati, O.

Factories: Cincinnati and Madre-Biel, Switzerland. Canadian Office: Toronto, Ont.

Duplicate parts to be had through Gruen dealers everywhere. Copyright, 1915, by the Gruen Watch Mfg. Co. All rights reserved.

For the Festal Board—Cresca Delicacies

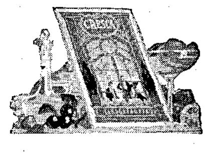
Piquant, luscious, toothsome dainties — over a hundred of them to give sauce to the appetite.

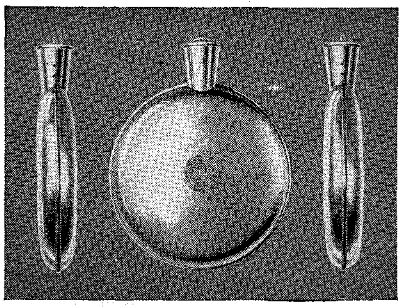
They lend character and distinction to the feast, and add to your reputation as an entertainer.

"Where Epicurus Reigns"

This 1915 booklet, intended primarily for Epicures, is a veritable treasure for the housewife desiring to serve unusual dishes for luncheons, teas and social occasions. A two cent stamp will bring it with the name of the nearest Cresca dealer.

CRESCA COMPANY, 370 Greenwich Street, New York





"Preparedness" in the Home

A sudden Emergency! Quick search for the ordinary hot water bottle and then at a crucial moment the discovery that it is defective. That's the reason the trained nurse now recommends the Cello. Always ready and sure in time of trouble. Sold with a five-year guarantee, not with a caution against boiling water.

CELLO
Metal
Hot Water Bottle

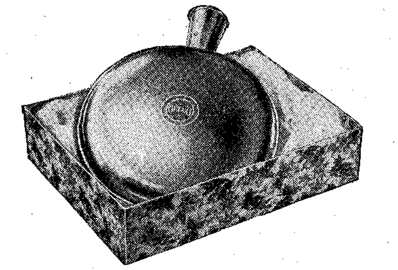
is made of fine, nickel-plated brass, with bronze expansion spring that keeps it from collapsing. It comes with a dainty blue flannel bag that makes it as soft and comfortable as can be. It is gently rounded and fits the curves of the body.

Below is the Special
Christmas Cello

Three-pint Cello—the favorite household size—packed in handsome holly box with dainty blue flannel bag—a most useful and acceptable gift. Price $2.50. Other sizes, 2 pints, $2.00; 5 pints, $3.00.

Ask for the Cello at your favorite drug store or department store. If you don't find it, order direct from us giving your dealer's name. We deliver prepaid, with guarantee of satisfaction or money returned.

A. S. CAMPBELL CO.
285 Commercial St., BOSTON, MASS.



FARM PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND ORCHARD

Certain products are so seldom seen in the average retail store that producers are offering them direct to our readers by mail or express.

In buying these products you are assured of uniform quality and of their freshness as they are delivered direct from farm or orchard.

If your dealer cannot supply you with certain farm or orchard products, an interesting list of such foods will be found in our advertising columns.

We will be pleased to furnish names of reliable growers who can supply you with quality foods.

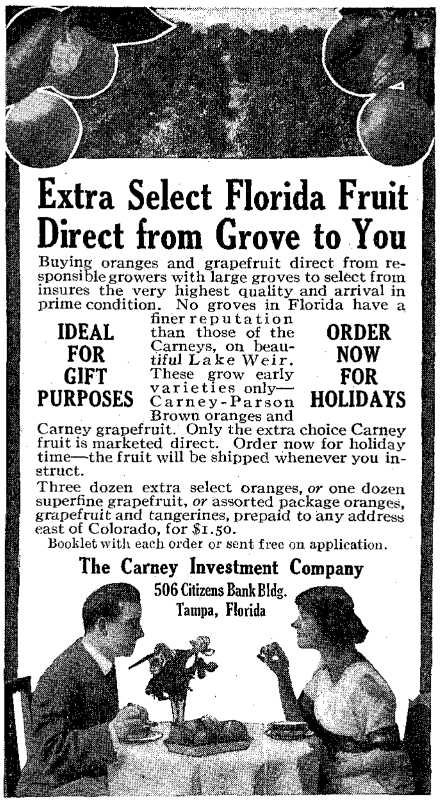
The Literary Digest

Loeb & Co., who was induced by his friend Pearson to give over for its present employment his estate, which was built up nearly a hundred years ago by the third Marquis of Hertford, the original of Thackeray's *Lord Steyne*. Mr. Pearson has been active from the first in war-relief work, says Hayden Church, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He was the creator of the Prince of Wales's Fund, for which the collections have now reached some $30,000,000. But the best and most remarkable work that he has done is this, at St. Dunstan's. It is the fruit of his own idea that, "If you, as a man with sight, tell one of these chaps to 'buck up' because he can learn carpentry quite easily, he is apt to think: 'Go to the devil! What do you know about it?' But if a blind man who is an expert carpenter tells him the same thing, he is the more likely to believe it, and to pitch in with courage and enthusiasm." And the proof that his intuition was right lies in a glimpse of these men working there daily with renewed courage to learn the diverse trades of masseur, telephone-operator, shorthand-writer, typist, poultry expert, bootmaker, carpenter, basket-weaver, and even of deep-sea diver. Mr. Church, who was privileged to look over this new war-industry and interview its director and others, tells us more about the work that is being done:

> In their leisure moments, these blind "Tommies" and "Jacks" learn to row on the lake in the grounds and become expert oarsmen, as the exploits of the St. Dunstan's crack "four" proves. In races on the Thames at Putney, during the past summer, they bested several blind crews from other institutes, and, more recently, over the same course, they met a "sighted" crew from Emmanuel College, and beat them decisively!
>
> "By four lengths," declared one of the pretty volunteer helpers at St. Dunstan's, who described the races to the writer. "We say by six lengths, but they dispute that. Still it was a fine win for our fellows, and mighty proud they were!"
>
> Of course, the "cox" in such cases has to be a "sighted" person. Rowing, it seems, is the form of recreation which these blind soldiers like the best because it is the only one in which they can feel that they are conducting other people, instead of being conducted by them.

Entertainingly, Mr. Church describes his meeting with Arthur Pearson, their first meeting since the latter's blindness came on some years ago:

> Arrived at St. Dunstan's, and awaiting one's turn to be received by its energetic head, one sees doors open and men emerge who obviously are blind, and yet who go straight ahead on their way to one part of the building or another as if in full possession of their sight.
>
> But here is C. Arthur Pearson coming to greet his caller, and one rises to return his greeting with curiosity mingled with sympathy. I had not seen him for ten



Extra Select Florida Fruit Direct from Grove to You

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WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT
By MARY GREER CONKLIN

In this book Mrs. Conklin analyzes with sensible comment and sound logic the elements of good conversation. She not only points out bad conversational habits, but substitutes good ones in their place; and certainly consciousness of the pitfalls and niceties of conversation will enable talkers to reveal the best that is in them. **Conversation: What to Say and How to Say It**, by Mary Greer Conklin. 12mo, cloth, 75c net; by mail, 82c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.

years. Then he was most active. He has changed little, save for his dark eyes, which are obviously sightless. Tall and well-built and, quite evidently, as full of "ginger" as ever, the only other sign of his affliction is the fact that when he extends his hand to grasp yours, he puts it out, not straight, but far to the side and too high up, making it necessary for you to do likewise.

They enter the room where several men are operating typewriters and Braille-writing machines:

"Those machines are necessary," said Pearson, "because no blind person can write accurately by hand. My own writing has now become next to indecipherable. Soon it will have become quite so. But with the aid of these machines there is nothing to prevent any of these chaps from becoming expert stenographers and typewriters.

"Now let's go out into the grounds," he continued, and led the way through a doorway and out upon the terrace, at the front of which was a flight of some four or five stone stairs.

I noticed that we were now on a slate path, which, out-of-doors, takes the place of the baize ones within. Pearson was ahead, just at the top of the stairs. Involuntarily I took his arm, but he released himself gently.

"I'm quite all right," he laughed, and then I noticed that just above the first step and under the last there were wooden boards.

"A board means danger," he explained. "It tells me, for example, that I am at the top of the stairs and will tell me when I am at the bottom." So he went down with brisk steps and then set off once more, following the slate paths along the gravel.

On our way to the conservatory, which is now a workshop, we were now passing through a sort of alleyway, between shrubbery, with a railing on each side. On this, I noticed, my guide kept one hand, and, directly we reached the end, where several paths branched off, he turned sharply to the right.

"Do you notice?" he said. "Just before we come to the end of this railing, my hand meets a little raised button. That tells me that I must turn to the right!" And so on we went.

In the conservatory we saw blind soldier-boys making all sorts of things under the direction of blind experts. One of the men who, previous to the war, had been a gamekeeper near Nottingham, was just finishing a wooden "foster-mother" to be used in the hennery; others were making "telescopic tables," stools, and hat-racks; and beautiful, indeed, some of the work was. Still others were weaving mats, busy with basket-work, repairing shoes.

Most of them were whistling—one sightless boy, who, seated on the floor, was fabricating a basket, being engaged in pouring out "When the Boys Come Home" with all the strength of his lungs. I talked with several of them, and they all seemed interested in their work and hopeful for the future. Pearson had a friendly word and a grasp of the arm for each of them, and knew them all by their names.

Next we visited the poultry-farm and the market-garden, and finally what is one of the most remarkable features of the place—the last two combined. Here, by a most ingenious arrangement of wired en-

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"Now you can use it for your letters—I've finished with my lessons.

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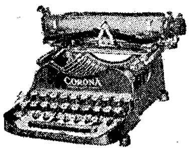

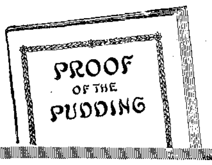

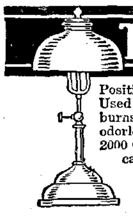

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CHILD WELFARE

S. Josephine Baker, M.D., Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health of the City of New York, has just read a most helpful and interesting new book called

Child Training as an Exact Science
By Dr. GEORGE W. JACOBY

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"The mentally defective child is one of the most important problems of our time. Dr. Jacoby's book will help us to solve this problem."

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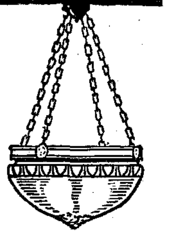

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The quality and guarantee make it worth while to say to your optometrist, optician or oculist: "Is this Shur-on made by Kirstein?"

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closures radiating from the four walls of the chicken-house, with a door in each wall, the blind man learns to rear his chickens with orderly changes of run, and grow a succession of crops.

The chief instructor in this branch is another wonderful blind man, Capt. Pierson Webber, an ex-army man, who lost his sight in India nearly twenty years ago. Now he is one of the greatest poultry experts in England, owning a big poultry-farm of his own and holding the post of lecturer to three English County Councils.

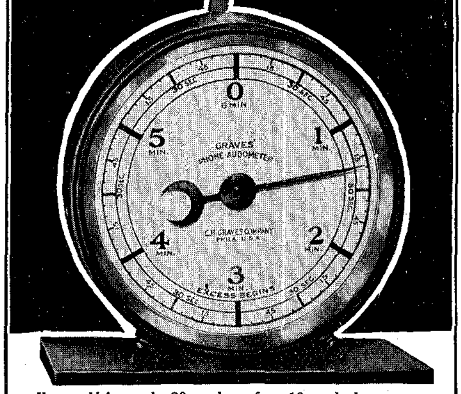
As a result of Captain Webber's instruction, his latest pupils can do surprizing things. They can, for example, identify any breed of fowl, as I saw for myself. They would take up one, carefully submit the comb to a minute examination, feeling the length and thickness, next doing the same to the foot of the bird; all this with a keen air of concentrated interest. Then they would announce the breed, and in few instances did these blind Tommies' judgment prove inaccurate.

THE UNFORGIVABLE

HOW trite has that phrase become, "the horrors of war"! We have forgotten the meaning of horror, benumbed as our senses have grown during the last months. It is only when these atrocities come near to us that we can grasp their essential inhumanity. Occasionally this happens, as in the case recorded and commented upon by the Charleston *News and Courier*. In the editorial columns of that journal we read:

> Sidney Brooks has had an interview with Colonel Roosevelt and has cabled an account of it to the London *Daily Mail*. He says that when the *Lusitania* was sunk and American intervention in the war seemed inevitable, Colonel Roosevelt made instant preparations for raising a force of about 12,000 men. The generals, colonels, majors, and some of the captains had been selected, says Mr. Brooks.
>
> "Every detail had been covered," he adds, "and the ex-President calculated that within three months after the declaration of war he and his men would be in Flanders. To forego that dream has been one of the bitterest disappointments of his life."
>
> Mr. Brooks is too temperate, too cautious, in estimating the intensity of the disappointment. Surely it was not "one of the bitterest disappointments" of the Colonel's life, but by long odds the bitterest. For consider a moment what the Colonel missed, the honor and glory of which he was deprived. There is no doubt, of course, that if he had gone to Flanders three months after the *Lusitania* was sunk, there would not be a German left in Belgium or France to-day. Indeed the chances are that by now the Allied hosts under his guidance and direction would be hammering at the gates of Berlin itself while the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, von Mackensen, and the rest wrung their hands and tore their hair and with trembling and ashen-colored lips muttered, "*Gott strafe Roosevelt!*"
>
> How can anybody expect Colonel Roosevelt ever to forgive Woodrow Wilson, the man who prevented the greatest soldier of this or any other age from fulfilling his manifest destiny?

Save Money on Your Phone Calls
By Using the
PHONE-METER
Ideal Gift for A Business Man



You wouldn't pay the 20-word rate for a 10-word telegram, yet you do the equivalent of this nearly every time you use the long distance phone.

The average long distance call consumes less than a minute and a half. You pay for three minutes; why not use them? *Time your calls with the Phone-Meter* and stop cheating yourself.

Phone-Meter doubles the efficiency of long distance service and stops disputes over toll charges. It is a real necessity. Its success is instantaneous.

Hundreds of prominent concerns, such as:

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have purchased the Phone-Meter in quantities for use by their executives. For the individual business or professional man, who should get full value for his money, *it is even more desirable. It costs little—saves much.*

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Responsible agents wanted. Booklet on request.

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Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, HAS JUST BOUGHT TWELVE COPIES.

In giving his order he writes: "Will you be kind enough to send twelve copies of your new book 'How to Live,' one to each member of the Board? . . . . *Every man and woman in the United States who desires to be healthy and to live long, should be familiar with its contents.*" Here is an expert's advice. Can YOU afford to ignore it?

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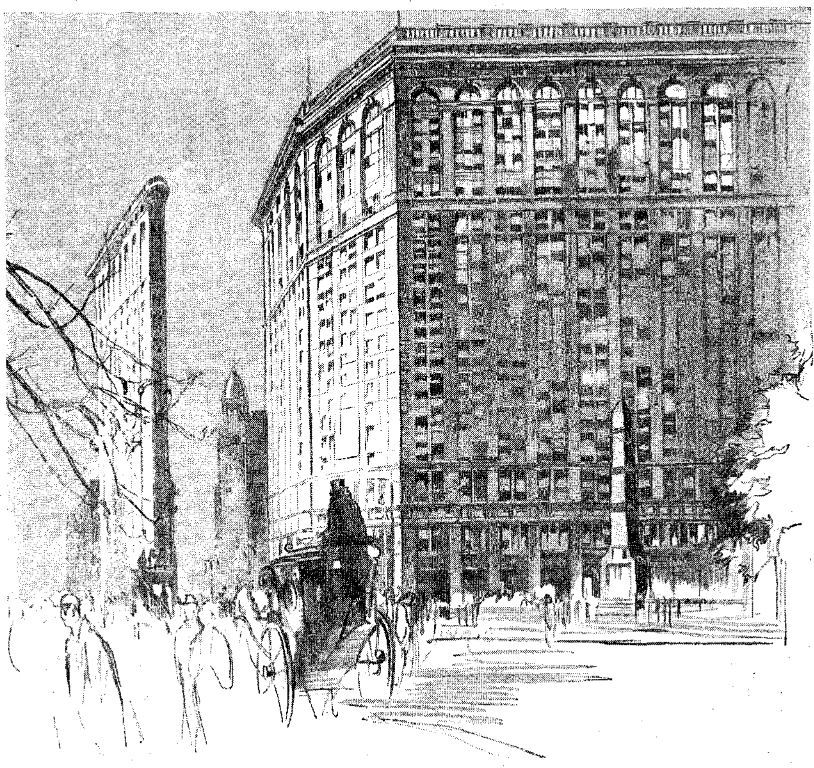
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

"LARNIN'" BY MOONLIGHT

WHISKY is not the only moonlight product in the South. Down in Oklahoma the Moonlight School is flourishing and spreading far and wide through the back districts, and in these schools Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic are seeping their way into minds that are alert enough to grasp and appreciate them, but whose owners lacked opportunity for schooling in their youth and have heretofore gone through life in a state of ignorance in which the ability to sign one's name was regarded as a remarkable achievement. As one scholar in the Moonlight School exprest it—and he is sixty-four years of age, and constable of the township: "I could write my name, but mighty few folk could read it." His proud boast now is that he can write any word he can spell, and the number of these is growing rapidly. He also avers: "These fractions are fine! I never was able to figure a load of corn before and know that I was getting what was coming to me. You bet you I can now!"

A Kentucky woman is given the credit of the invention of the Moonlight School, and in the particular school which Clair Kenamore describes in the Sunday magazine of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the pillar and prop of the institution is J. M. Seitz, teacher of the day-school, who volunteered to teach the Moonlight School for nothing, just to help the venture along. The school's name comes from the fact that the scholars, who come from far and near, can only find time at night to attend, and, owing to the perilous nature of the hill roads in these sections, can make their way to the seat of learning only on moonlight nights. The first session of the Oklahoma school is described:

> The pupils came, and coal-oil lamps illumined a strange scene. Some came afoot, some on horseback, and some in wagons, bringing the wife and babies. There were three pallets on the teacher's rostrum that night, and there slept babies, white and red.
>
> To the schoolhouse that night came men who in the good old bad days led variegated lives—men who had moved to the "Nation" when it was the frontier, lively lads, now brown of skin and gray of hair, who ran away from home to be cowboys and range-riders, white men, Indians, and mixtures. In this country there is no line of social distinction between white and Indians, but the line between these and even the least touch of negro blood is most sharply drawn.
>
> They came to get the schooling which adventitious youth had denied them. Here were the boys, who, in the '60's, '70's, and '80's, and '90's, had spurned the schoolmaster and all his works and had ridden into a far country, coming meekly back to the Pierian spring. The prodigal come back by the light of the moon!
>
> They sat in the seats where their children and even grandchildren sat by day. Some of them were put in the chart class, others could start in the primer, and some,



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Standing at the junction of these world-famous streets, on the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, it rears its head above the beauty of Madison Square.

◆

The Fifth Avenue Building is a business building under ownership management in the very centre of the new uptown wholesale district of New York City.

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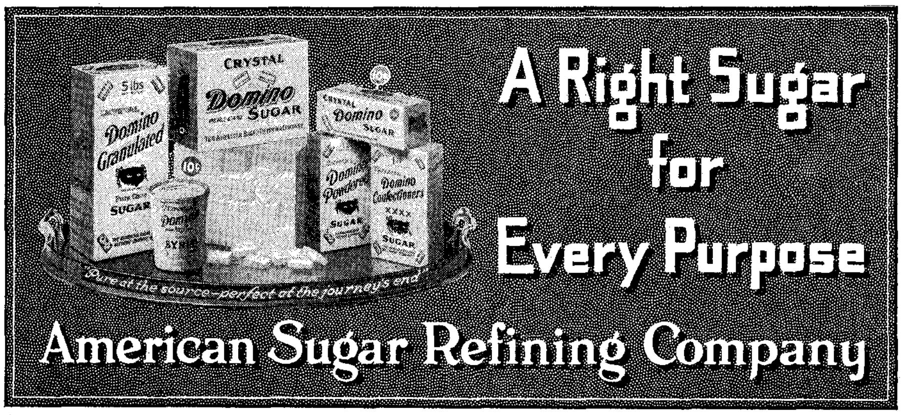
Executives who want their company's New York office to feel the pride of place that tenancy in this "business-hotel" carries should write for detailed information.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING New York City


A Right Sugar for Every Purpose
5 lbs
Domino Granulated
CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR
CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR
Domino Powdered SUGAR
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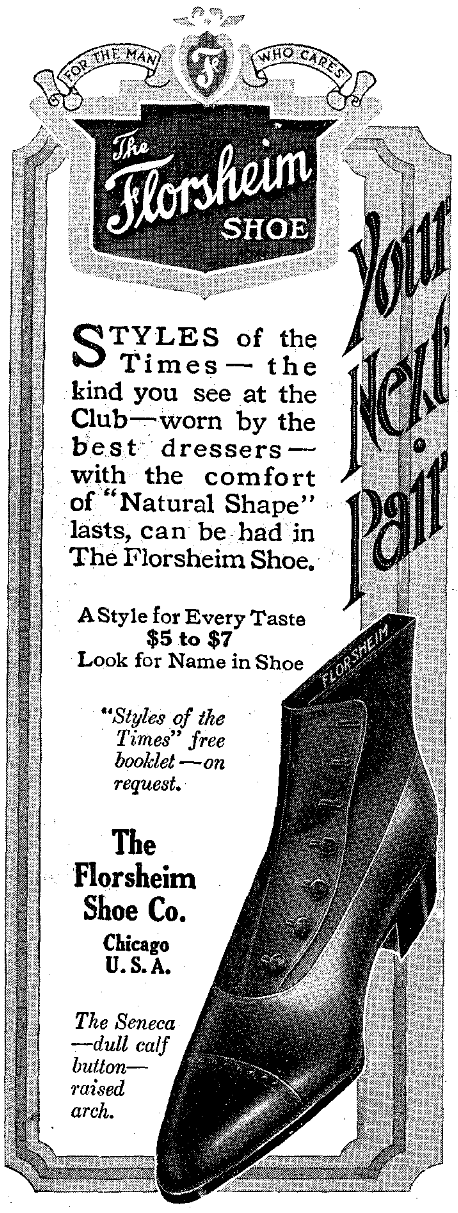
Domino SYRUP
Pure at the source—perfect at the journey's end
American Sugar Refining Company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A Style for Every Taste
$5 to $7
Look for Name in Shoe

"Styles of the Times" free booklet—on request.

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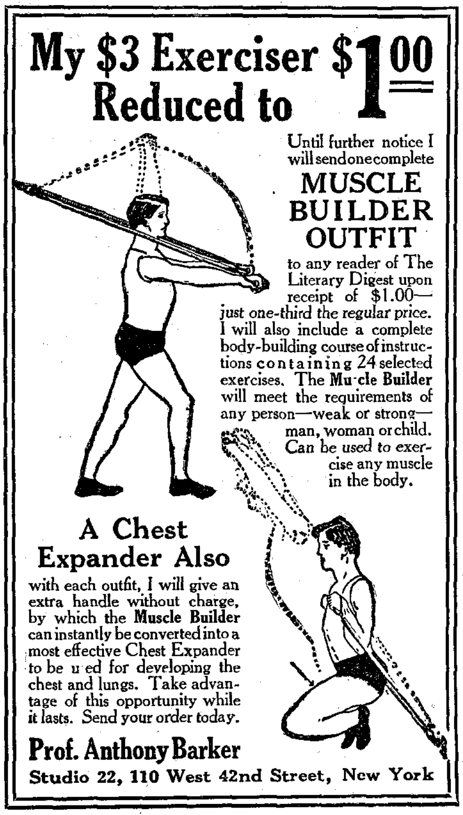
The Seneca—dull calf button—raised arch.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.


My $3 Exerciser Reduced to $1.00

Until further notice I will send one complete MUSCLE BUILDER OUTFIT to any reader of The Literary Digest upon receipt of $1.00—just one-third the regular price. I will also include a complete body-building course of instructions containing 24 selected exercises. The **Muscle Builder** will meet the requirements of any person—weak or strong—man, woman or child. Can be used to exercise any muscle in the body.

A Chest Expander Also

with each outfit, I will give an extra handle without charge, by which the **Muscle Builder** can instantly be converted into a most effective Chest Expander to be used for developing the chest and lungs. Take advantage of this opportunity while it lasts. Send your order today.

Prof. Anthony Barker
Studio 22, 110 West 42nd Street, New York

who read tolerably, plunged into the mysteries of arithmetic. Since school began in July sessions have been held on 75 per cent. of all the available nights.

Of the progress that has been made some testimony has already been quoted. Here is more, offered by Burrell Teague, sixty years of age, and a well-to-do farmer:

> I never could read or write, and I always *thought* I would like to, so when these boys got to talking about the Moonlight School, I thought I might go a little. After the first time I went, I met up with Jim Seitz, the teacher, the next day, and I says:
>
> "Jim, I want to learn to read a little; not much, just so I can spell out a newspaper and read my Bible. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll learn me to read that much you can come down to my place and bring a rope—I won't throw in a rope—and take your pick of any one of the eighteen hosses and mules."
>
> Well, sir, I can read better now than I ever thought I would be able to, and come spring I'm going to make all those smart scholars hustle. Of course, I am not worth very much, but I would not take $500 for what I have learned already.
>
> My children sometimes used to try to teach me, but I never got along. But here in the schoolhouse, with charts and things, and the blackboard, I learn just as easy! I've had to miss some, too, on account of my eyes and hay-baling, but you just watch me this winter.

The Moonlight School text-books are specially written for just the sort of scholars the institution reaches. They are the work of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, the originator of the whole scheme, its promoter in the fourteen other States where it has been adopted, and the present President of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission. They are described as follows:

> The Country Life Reader, First Book, has on the cover a picture of a log schoolhouse, with lights showing through the windows and a big yellow moon rising over the hills. The contents show the book to be a primer, but aimed at grown-ups instead of children. There is one lesson to a page. At the top, a spelling lesson of eight or ten words, then a pertinent picture, then a reading lesson, and, at the bottom, a writing lesson in one line.
>
> The topics in the first book are: Can you read? Can you write? Reading at home; The good road; The bad road; Improving breeds of cattle; The silo; Keeping wagons and machinery under shelter; Banks and drawing checks; Spraying fruit-trees; Paying taxes; A letter; Paint your house; Girls' tomato clubs; Boys' corn clubs; Testing seed-corn; Value of newspapers; Preventing soil erosion; Rotation in crops; Plowing deep; Cotton and the boll-weevil; Taking baths, how it is done; Swat the fly; Sleeping with the window open; Voting regularly and political honesty; Another letter, a little more advanced; On letting your wife wear herself out drawing water from the well (don't do it, pipe water into the house); How to cook corn; How to make yeast-cakes and light bread (this is the only questionable chapter in the book, being a hidden attack on the hot biscuit and corn pone of the South); A corn dinner; New ways of cooking potatoes; Other ways of cooking meat than frying it; Wild flowers; Weeds; Forest protection; Forest-fires; and the book ends with Bible parables.
>
> A page is devoted to the following—*vers libre*, I suppose it is:
>
> God made man.
> Woman makes bread.
> It takes the bread
> That woman makes
> To sustain the man
> That God made,
> But the bread
> That some women make
> Would not sustain any man
> That God ever made.

IMPRISONED SONG

THERE is a quality in a perfect thing, which so sets it free from all material bonds that neither stone walls nor iron bars nor desolation can destroy it. Such is that which follows. Tennyson wrote something to the same point, the Buffalo *News* reminds us, and Sarah Marr Spalding's "The Man in the Crowd" held the same thought. But, in the *News's* opinion, neither equals this bit of verse, by "E. A. B.," an inmate in the Atlanta penitentiary. It appeared originally in *Good Words*, a paper published by the prisoners.

TO THE BOYS GOING OUT

By E. A. B.

Good-by, boys! Fair chance! Good luck!
You've paid the price
And squared the debt
Between the Law and you!
God grant no tricksters' dice
Be cast to break you yet
More utterly. God grant you pluck
To bear you bravely till the world forget
Your fault, and pay the due
Of one who shapes new virtue from old vice.
You will not fail if to your best you're true!
Fair chance! Good luck!
You've paid the price—
Heads up! Eyes front! True men will see you
through!

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354–360 Fourth Avenue,
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A MAN went into the suspender business. He built a factory, bought machinery and materials, hired workers, got up steam and began to turn out suspenders.

"How will you sell your output?" someone asked.

"By George! I never thought of that!" he replied.

The story is impossible—of course.

But it seems as if a whole lot of farmers, all over the country, are doing business a good deal that way.

Owning valuable land, and expensive equipment, they spend so much time and energy in the production of crops that they have little opportunity to think of the selling end.

So they take whatever the market offers, without considering how or where they might find better markets—and larger profits.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

$1 a year, fifty-two issues—

The great national farm weekly has been doing some thinking about these things for you!

At the same time it is urging better farm methods for field and orchard, for feed lot and poultry yard, for garden and home. It is constantly telling how to reach the markets.

It is talking coöperation and selling methods.

Consider the crops on your farm!

What is the best market for your hay or grain or fruit or truck or cattle or sheep or hogs or poultry?

When do prices go up? When down?

What rotations fit your farm?

What fertilizers?

What feeds produce the cheapest meat and milk and work and wool?

Every week, in special articles and in regular departments, we answer questions like these.

And if you have a special question about *any* farm work, our staff of more than a hundred experts will answer it by mail.

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And it comes 52 times a year—every week.

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R. F. D. ROUTE ______________________

Isn't That A Dandy Present

Thousands of boys and girls want a *New Mirroscope* for Christmas this year. It is a dandy present, bringing fun for months to come. With

The New Mirroscope

you can show snapshots, poster stamps, war pictures, post cards of scenes and buildings, cartoons, shadowgraphs, etc., enlarged to several feet across. All sorts of games, shows and entertainments are easy to get up.

Latest models now for sale have improved lenses and lighting systems, card holder that adjusts by simply turning a knob, and many other new features. Be sure to ask for a *New Mirroscope* and look for the name. Every *New Mirroscope* fully guaranteed.

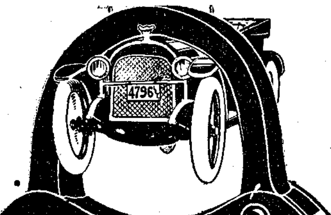
FREE: Booklet showing six styles for electricity, acetylene or gas, priced from $2.50 to $25. Send for it.

THE MIRROSCOPE CO.
16802 Waterloo Rd. Cleveland, O.

Bowstrait Makes Bow Legs & Knock Knees Look Straight

Improves your appearance 100 per cent. Attaches to any garter-band. Absolutely cannot be detached no matter your position. Comfortable, you forget you wear them. Sent in plain package. Postpaid, 50c. Or write for booklet.

CAVANAGH BROS., Pottsville, Pa.



Lock the Hood-

Equip your car with the New Stromberg Carburetor—put down the hood and forget your troubles as far as your Carburetor is concerned—increase your power, speed and acceleration. Send coupon for proof of what the NEW STROMBERG will do for your car.

New STROMBERG Does it! CARBURETOR

Stromberg Motor Devices Co., Dept. C-64, E. 25th St., Chicago.
Send facts about New Stromberg Carburetor.
Name of my car..................Model.......Year......
Name..
Address.....................................
City..........................State...............

SPICE OF LIFE

Life.

CHAPTER I
"Glad to meet you."

CHAPTER II
"Isn't the moon beautiful?"

CHAPTER III
"Oozum love wuzum?"

CHAPTER IV
"Do you—"
"I do—"

CHAPTER V
"Da—da—da—da!"

CHAPTER VI
"Where the samhill's dinner?"
—*Chaparral.*

Cautious.—"I want a careful chauffeur—one who takes no chances."

"That's me, sir! I require references or salary in advance."—*Judge.*

Perfectly Tame.—To say of a man that he will make a good husband is much the same sort of a compliment as to say of a horse that he is perfectly safe for a woman to drive.—*Puck.*

What He Appreciated.—"I have never owned any automobiles," said the man who hadn't yet paid for his home, "but I can say *one* thing in praise of them."

"What is that?" inquired Henderson.

"They have made mortgages respectable."—*Judge.*

Doomed.—Here is a specimen of Australian frightfulness found in the advertising columns of a Melbourne paper:

WE REFUSE TO SUPPLY THE KAISER WITH ——'S HERBAL SKIN OINTMENT. LET HIM SUFFER.

Even the thickest skin must feel this.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A True Prophet.—One of the attractions of the church fête was a fortune-teller's tent.

A lady took her ten-year-old, red-haired, freckled son inside. The woman of wisdom bent over the crystal ball.

"Your son will be a very distinguished man if he lives long enough!" she murmured in deep, mysterious tones.

"Oh, how nice," gushed the proud mother. "And what will he be distinguished for?"

"For old age," replied the fortune-teller slowly.—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

Taking a Risk.—"Ain't you rather young to be left in charge of a drug-store?"

"Perhaps; what can I do for you?"

"Do your employers know it's dangerous to leave a mere boy like you in charge of such a place?"

"I am competent to serve you, madam."

"Don't you know you might poison some one?"

"There is no danger of that, madam; what can I do for you?"

"Think I had better go to the store down the street."

"I can serve you just as well as they can and as cheaply."

"Well, you may give me a two-cent stamp, but it doesn't look right."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

The New Construction All Steel Front

Give your boy or girl a steering sled - *but-be sure it's a* Flexible Flyer The only sled with non-skid runners.

Stronger, easier than ever to control.
All-steel front and chrome-nickel steel runners give added safety, durability and ease in steering. The fastest and safest sled made!

JUNIOR RACER 4 feet long. Weighs $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. $3.50
Express prepaid east of Missouri River.

The Flexible Flyer comes in nine sizes—3 to 8½ feet long.

Outlasts Three Ordinary Sleds

Insist on the genuine—*it isn't a Flexible Flyer unless it bears this trade mark.* FLEXIBLE FLYER

Sold by leading Hardware- and Dep't-Stores.

FREE. Cardboard model showing how the Flexible Flyer steers. Also attractive booklet. Write for them today!

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LAW LEARN AT HOME

Become a Lawyer and success awaits you—power, dignity and *independence*—A big yearly income. Hundreds of big salary positions now open with big firms. **You** can master Law—our simplified method trains you at home in spare time, by mail. Course written in plain language by greatest professors. Endorsed by legal experts. Our method like that used in big Universities. Degree of LL. B. *conferred.* Course prepares you to pass all subjects required in bar examinations—we guarantee to coach you free until successful. **Complete Law Library Furnished** if you enroll now.

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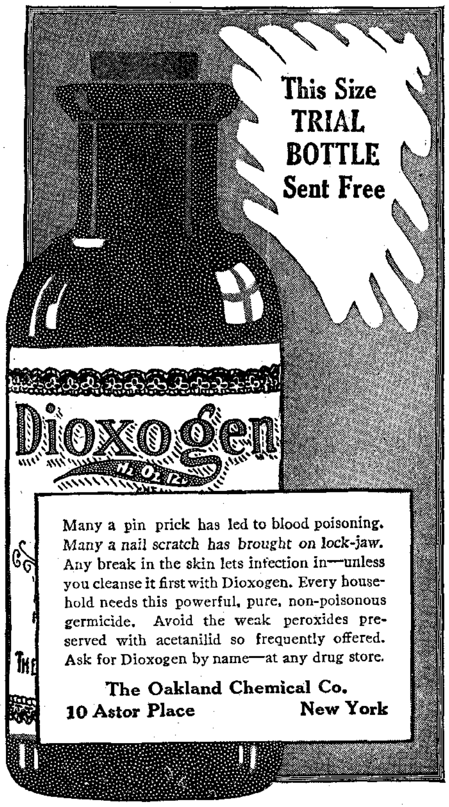

This Size TRIAL BOTTLE Sent Free

Many a pin prick has led to blood poisoning. Many a nail scratch has brought on lock-jaw. Any break in the skin lets infection in—unless you cleanse it first with Dioxogen. Every household needs this powerful, pure, non-poisonous germicide. Avoid the weak peroxides preserved with acetanilid so frequently offered. Ask for Dioxogen by name—at any drug store.

The Oakland Chemical Co.
10 Astor Place New York

But Rarer, Too.—CLARENCE—"Pop, what is a millennium?"

DARKTOWN FATHER—"It's dess about de same as centennial, muh son, on'y it's got mo' legs."—*Puck.*

Natural Enough. — INDIGNANT CUSTOMER—"Barber, why did you drop that steaming towel on my face?"

BARBER—"Because it was too hot to hold, sir."—*Boston Globe.*

Stopt the Runs.—FIRST WAR-FAN—"What are the Russians doing?"

SECOND WAR-FAN—"Well, they put the Czar in the box and shifted the Grand Duke to right field."—*Judge.*

Main Attraction.—"Your wife seems busy these days."

"Yes; she is to address a woman's club."

"Ah, working on her address?"

"No; on her dress."—*Louisville Courier.*

Clever Feat.—"Father," said a small boy, "what is a demagog?"

"A demagog, my son, is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm at sea."—*Woman's Journal.*

Turnabout.—The doctor entered the patient's room in the morning, and, according to habit, read the chart first thing. He was a little surprized to read:

"2 A.M. Patient very restless, nurse sleeping quietly."—*Collier's Weekly.*

No Acorn.—When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin College, a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but he takes only two months to make a squash."—*Christian Register.*

Profitable Sport.—Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, tells the story of an old man with a soft, daft look, who sat on a park bench in the sun, with rod and line, as if he were fishing; but the line, with a worm on the hook, dangled over a bed of bright primroses.

"Daft!" said a passer-by to himself. "Daft! Bughouse! Nice-looking old fellow, too. It's a pity."

Then, with a gentle smile, the passer-by approached the old man and said:

"What are you doing, uncle?"

"Fishing, sir," answered the old man, solemnly.

"Fishing, eh? Well, uncle, come and have a drink."

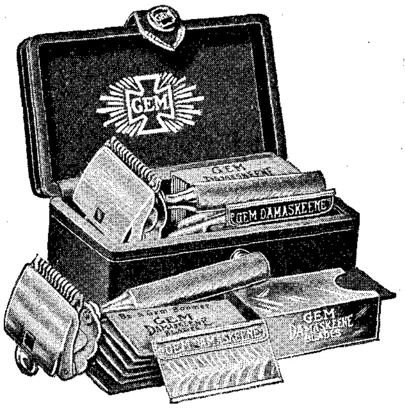
The old man shouldered his rod and followed the kindly stranger to the corner saloon. There he regaled himself with a large glass of dark beer and a good five-cent cigar. His host, contemplating him in a friendly, protecting way, as he sipped and smoked, said:

"So you were fishing, uncle? And how many have you caught this morning?"

The old man blew a smoke-cloud toward the ceiling. Then, after a pause, he said:

"You are the seventh, sir."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR



$1.00

The Gem Damaskeene Razor outfit includes razor complete, with 7 Gem Damaskeene Blades, shaving and stropping handles—all in handsome leather case.

The Gift for Men

TIME and money—both important factors to the man of today—the GEM saves both, giving expert and loyal service.

Don't waste time and money with a dealer offering a substitute—insist on the "GEM."

Gem Cutlery Co., Inc., New York

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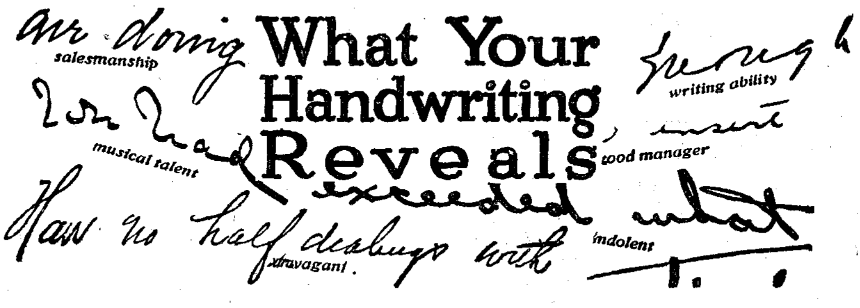
The Best Safety

Crown Bone Cutter

BEST MADE Lowest in Price.

Easiest, Fastest. Feed fresh cut bone and get more eggs, higher fertility. Dry Bone, Grain and Shell Mills. All sizes. Free Illus. Catalog and Price List. WILSON BROS., Dept. 48, Easton, Pa.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.



What Your Handwriting Reveals

HERE'S a booklet of 32 pages which tells all about the traits of character and kinks of temperament indicated by handwriting. It is written by William Leslie French, the famous Graphologist, and it interprets fifty typical examples of penmanship. You will probably find your style among them. You can obtain a copy with 12 different patterns of Spencerian Steel Pens for 10 cents. Send at once—a new edition (limited) is just off the press.

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I enclose ten cents for samples of Spencerian Steel Pens and a copy of the book, "What Your Handwriting Reveals."

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Enviable Record

Did you note recently in *"The Wall Street Journal"* the remarkable record made by electric light and power companies during the first year of the European war? The record as set forth therein is clearly an evidence of the strength underlying conservative public utility investments. With such securities at your command, to yield approximately **5% to 5½%**, why should you hesitate to benefit by these liberal returns? We shall be glad to send you **Pamphlet No. 1554,** containing a reprint of the above article, and to bring to your attention several desirable issues of public utility bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges

Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Our convenient method enables you to buy dividend-paying Stocks and Bonds in any amount—one, five, ten, seventeen, forty—by making a small first payment and balance in monthly installments, depending upon what you can afford to pay, $5, $10, $25, $40, $75. You receive all dividends while completing payments and may sell securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet, **B. 2,** *"The Partial Payment Plan."* Gives full information of this method, which appeals to thrifty men and women in all parts of the country.

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THE CENTRAL MORTGAGE CO. 6% MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

Selected Farm Mortgages

THE Farm Mortgages we have for sale have been purchased with our own funds in carefully selected localities where soil and other conditions are favorable to successful farming. We use every precaution possible to see that our loans are absolutely safe before recommending them to investors. *Mortgage Booklet with references and List of Loans furnished upon request.*

MARK E. WILSON, President
The Central Mortgage Company
324 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Capital & Surplus
$125,000.00

7% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability. First mortgages do not shrink in value—they are usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have loaned over $1,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Write for booklet describing methods, and list of loans from $300 to $10,000.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO.
31 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oregon Washington Idaho Farm Mortgages

Afford the safest possible investment. Pacific Northwest farms DO PRODUCE MORE PER ACRE. These sound securities (farm value 3 for 1) net you 6%

Write for List and Booklet **CRONAN** MORTGAGE COMPANY 901-6 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Office Filing Perfection

You won't have to untie *Strings, Tapes, Bands* or *bother* with *Rubber Bands,* if you use **Bandless Envelopes.** Pin to your letter head and mail now. Free samples.
SMEAD MFG. CO., Dept. N, Hastings, Minn. 1215

FREE!

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO THE BEST INVESTMENT STOCKS

A READER of *The Odd Lot Review* asked the editor for a selection of six railway and industrial stocks which he considered "the most conservative on the market." He wished also to know the highest and lowest prices for which these stocks had sold during the last six years and the years in which they had reached their highest and lowest prices. The amount of dividends paid by them was asked for in the letter, and their present market prices. His idea seems to have been to invest in stocks rather than bonds, but he had been restrained by the familiar consideration that a bondholder is a creditor of a corporation, whereas a stockholder is a partner in it, and a bondholder as creditor can enforce his claim by foreclosure in case he should get no return on his investment. This reader desired, if possible, to find six stocks which were "practically as safe as a majority of bonds"—that is, stocks in which he could put his money with the idea of keeping it there for ten or fifteen years, "feeling practically certain that he would receive his dividends annually." The editor in reply named the stocks indicated in the following list:

	Prices			*Dividend Earned*			*Present*
	Present	*High*	*Low*	*Rate*	*Paid*	*Earned*	*Yield*
U. P. pf	83	103¾ (1910)	77½ (1914)	4%	16 yrs.	28.53%	4.82%
Atch. pf	101	105½ (1911)	96 (1915)	5%	15 yrs.	9.18%	4.95%
B. & O. pf	77	94¼ (1910)	67 (1915)	4%	16 yrs.	18.22%	5.20%
Rd. 1st pd	44	46¾ (1910)	40⅜ (1915)	$2	13 yrs.	$15.46	4.55%
A. Smelting & R. pf	111	112¾ (1910)	97 (1914)	7%	17 yrs.*	18.54%†	6.30%
A. Car & F. pf	117	120⅛ (1912)	108 (1913)	7%	17 yrs.*	7.76%‡	5.98%

* Since organization. † Year ending December 31, 1914. ‡ Lowest in over six years.

Average yield 5.44%.

The editor presented this list as "among the most conservative on the market," and "practically as safe as the majority of bonds." He believes one could put his money into these stocks to hold for a long period of years "without fear of dividend reductions." Even greater safety could be secured if the investment were distributed among all these stocks instead of confined to a few.

THE WHEAT GROWN THIS YEAR OUTSIDE OF EUROPE

Preliminary official estimates are at hand of the wheat crop for 1915 in the principal countries of the world outside of Europe. They give a total crop of 2,064,867,000 bushels, an increase of 300,000,000 bushels over the amount for 1913. Eleven countries are embraced in the returns, but among these are Argentina, Chile, Australia, and New Zealand, which harvested their crops last December and January, so that now their surpluses have in the main been disposed of. A table shows the crops in eleven countries not only for this year, but for 1914 and 1913, as follows:

	1915	*1914*	*1913*
United States	1,002,029,000	891,017,000	763,380,000
Canada	336,258,000	161,280,000	231,717,000
Argentina	178,221,000	113,904,000	187,391,000
Chile	24,000,000	16,403,000	23,575,000
British India	383,376,000	312,032,000	362,693,000
Australia	25,626,000	106,600,000	94,880,000
New Zealand	6,842,000	5,559,000	5,343,000
Egypt	39,148,000	32,831,000	38,426,000
Algeria	34,654,000	30,000,000	36,848,000
Tunis	11,023,000	2,205,000	5,511,000
Japan	23,699,000	22,975,000	26,757,000
Total	2,064,876,000	1,694,806,000	1,776,521,000

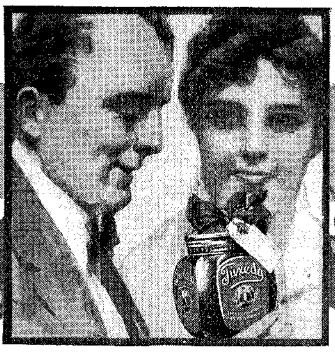
It will be noted that much the largest part in the total of 2,064,876,000—in fact, nearly three-fourths of that total—was grown in North America, the next largest country being British India. Such competition as will come from the southern hemisphere are crops now growing and to be harvested in the coming December and January. Australia, however, failed last year to be an exporter of wheat, and actually became an importer of it. Such returns as have come to hand of this year's crop in Australia indicate an export balance of 70,000,000 bushels. From Argentina an export surplus is promised of about 100,000,000 bushels. Preliminary figures at the same time are at hand for nine European countries, but none are at hand for Germany. They show a total of 1,728,249,000 bushels for Europe as compared with 1,548,372,000 in 1914 and 1,783,479,000 bushels in 1913.

DEPOSITS IN THE WORLD'S GREAT BANKS

In spite of the war, the great banks of the world show remarkable increases in deposits. In the London *Statist* was recently printed a comparison of these deposits with those of thirty-four years ago, that is, with 1880. These years cover a generation, in which the growth of bank-deposits has been a leading phenomenon of all national expansion. This growth, combined with the extension of the credit-system, has been largely responsible for the world's tremendous industrial development. The figures for 1914 are those for the end of the year, when deposits were swollen by war-conditions. The comparison helps one to understand how it has been possible for the nations at war to raise the vast sums of money which they have had to raise. Following is a table showing the deposits for the end of 1914 and those for 1880, in sixty-five of the world's great banks:

	Deposits and Current Accounts	
	1914	*1880*
1. Bank of England	£155,012,000	£33,809,000
2. London City & Midland	125,733,000	....
3. Bank of France	124,043,000	25,011,000
4. Lloyd's Bank	117,658,000	5,785,000
5. Imperial Bank, Russia	107,050,000	37,971,000
6. Deutsche Bank	102,105,000	3,215,000
7. London County & Westminster Bank	101,428,000	....
8. Imperial Bank of Germany (Reichsbank)	87,967,000	8,663,000
9. National Provincial Bank of England	74,916,000	29,138,000
10. Credit Lyonnais	71,904,000	16,484,000
11. Barclay & Co	67,425,000	....
12. National City, N. Y	61,158,000	3,249,000
13. Bank of Spain	60,566,000	23,751,000
14. Banco de la Nacion Argentina	52,853,000	....
15. Parr's Bank	52,630,000	3,137,000
16. Banque Russo-Asiatique	47,681,000	....
17. Dresdner Bank	47,426,000	4,752,000
18. Volga-Kama Commercial Bank (Russia)	46,972,000	5,085,000
19. Union of London and Smith's Bank	46,814,000	13,358,000
20. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	45,156,000	....
21. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe	43,981,000	6,920,000
22. Societe Generale (Paris)	43,262,000	13,353,000
23. Russian Bank for Foreign Trade	41,949,000	2,055,000
24. Bank of Montreal	41,944,000	....
25. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	41,647,000	....
26. Capital and Counties Bank	40,886,000	3,465,000
27. London Joint Stock Bank	40,653,000	12,645,000

FOR HIM



FOR HUBBY

FOR FATHER

FOR CHUM

For 90c You Can Get the Ideal Gift for Every Man

A crystal glass humidor jar containing one pound of Tuxedo, the mildest, most fragrant tobacco. At every store where tobacco products are sold.

The spirit of Christmas is the spirit of Cheerfulness and Good Will to Men—and *that* is the Tuxedo spirit.

That is why a Christmas Jar of Tuxedo will win a *heartier* welcome and a *higher* appreciation than many gifts that cost ten times as much. Tuxedo gets to the *inner man*—soothes him, cheers him, comforts him and fills him with Good Will to all men—and to the giver in particular.

Last Christmas more Jars of Tuxedo were given to men throughout the United States than any other single trade-marked article!

Because Americans are learning to make suitable gifts at Christmas time—and learning that Tuxedo is the best gift of all for a *man*.

Tuxedo is the mildest, pleasantest pipe tobacco in the world—made absolutely non-biting and delightfully mellow by the original "Tuxedo Process" that has never been successfully imitated.

Tuxedo is sold everywhere—but if by any chance you cannot obtain the Christmas Jar of Tuxedo at your store, send us your dealer's name and 90c, and we will send a jar to you or to any address in the United States you desire, all charges paid.

Last Christmas the demand for Tuxedo humidor jars was so great that the supply of many dealers was exhausted, and thousands of people were disappointed. The safe plan is to place your order with your dealer *now*. He will be glad to set your jar aside for you until Christmas.

This Tuxedo Christmas Humidor Jar is beautifully decorated with holly, ribbon and Christmas card, and packed in a handsome cartoon, for sending by mail or messenger; price, complete **90c**

TUXEDO IS SOLD IN MANY CONVENIENT SIZES

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c
In Curved Pocket Tin, . . 10c
In Moisture-Proof Cloth Pouch, 5c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York

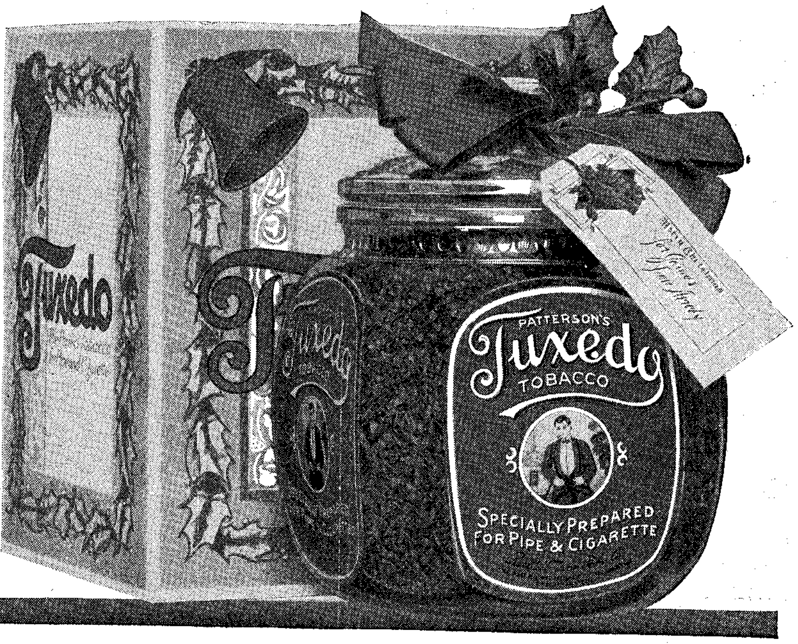


Illustration About One-Third Actual Size

What a Little Chance We Ask You to Take!

All we ask you to do is to signify your willingness to smoke 10 of our cigars without risking a cent.

We send you the cigars, on your request.

When we send you these cigars we set out to prove to you that we can sell you for about half what you now pay, cigars that you will like as well or better than those you buy in the usual retail way.

In other words, we tell you that a thousand times a year (if you smoke over 2 cigars a day) you pay nearly twice as much for cigars as you would pay if you bought from us.

The thing is left to your judgment. You smoke the cigars and decide. If you don't like them, return them at our expense.

OUR OFFER is: Upon request, we will send fifty Shivers' Panatelas, on approval, to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased with them and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

If you have any reason to doubt our claims for our Panatelas, consider that we sell direct from our factory to the smoker, by the hundred. That is, we sell in large units, by a short cut. This not only saves great expense but as a rule means fresher cigars. Our business is entering its fourteenth year.

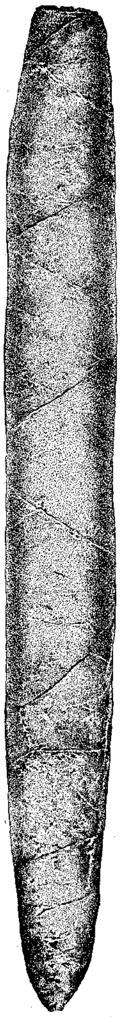
We have many thousand regular customers—men who buy by the hundred, and such men *know good cigars.*

Our Panatela is a hand-made cigar, free burning, inclined to mildness. Its filler is a long Havana, Cuban-grown, and the wrapper is genuine Sumatra.

You can cut open and examine the cigars we will send you, smoke several yourself and try others on yourfriends.

We risk everything. You risk only disappointment—and that risk is very, very small.

In ordering, please use business stationery or give references and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars. A complete catalog, describing all Shivers' cigars, will be sent on request.



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Makers of Nulife *Corsets and Belts*

	Deposits and Current Accounts 1914	Deposits and Current Accounts 1880
28. Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft	£40,244,000	£3,228,000
29. Continental & Commercial Nat'l Bank, Chicago	39,517,000	....
30. Allgemeine Oesterreichische Boden Credit Anstalt	36,729,000	15,393,000
31. Bank of New South Wales	36,333,000	9,039,000
32. Canadian Bank of Commerce	35,858,000	2,318,000
33. Banca d'Italia	34,067,000	....
34. National Bank of Commerce, New York	31,111,000	3,446,000
35. Banca Commerciale Italiana	30,355,000	....
36. Banque Internationale de Commerce de Petrograd	29,797,000	1,601,000
37. Darmstadter Bank	29,608,000	1,457,000
38. Bankers Trust, N. Y.	28,851,000	....
39. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	28,832,000	4,726,000
40. Bank of Liverpool	28,025,000	3,462,000
41. Chase Nat. Bank, N. Y.	27,750,000	....
42. Manchester & Liverpool District Bank	27,413,000	10,825,000
43. Royal Bank, Canada	27,385,000	....
44. Central Trust Co., New York (June 30)	26,765,000	1,054,000
45. Hanover Nat'l Bank, New York	26,623,000	1,620,000
46. Russian Commercial & Industrial Bank	25,736,000	....
47. First National, N. Y.	25,342,000	3,272,000
48. First National, Chicago	25,209,000	2,654,000
49. Anglo-Austrian Bank	25,071,000	1,049,000
50. Oesterreichische Landerbank	24,993,000	1,522,000
51. Farmers' Loan & Tr. Co., New York	24,118,000	2,091,000
52. London & South Western Bank	23,560,000	1,787,000
53. Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. (Aug. 31)	22,913,000	6,767,000
54. National Park, N. Y.	22,626,000	....
55. Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney	22,228,000	5,467,000
56. Oesterreichische Ungarische Bank (Austro-Hungarian Bank), Dec., 1913	21,869,000	9,506,000
57. Standard Bank of South Africa	21,822,000	6,082,000
58. London & Provincial Bank	21,731,000	2,491,000
59. Bank of Scotland (Feb. 27, 1915)	21,670,000	12,508,000
60. National Bank of South Africa	20,833,000	....
61. Mechanics & Metals National Bank	20,677,000	....
62. Nat'l Shawmut Bank, Boston	20,383,000	....
63. Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	20,239,000	147,000
64. Yorkshire Penny Bank	20,158,000	....
65. London & River Plate Bank	20,000,000	2,849,000

WHY WE HAVE BECOME PROSPEROUS

In the *Straus Investor's Magazine* it is declared that this country at the present time "is in the condition of one who was made newly rich by a sudden stroke of fortune." With conditions unsatisfactory in many ways for some years previous to the war, the country, under the pressure of adverse conditions, "has since shown its tremendous reserve power in a way seldom if ever seen before." While the improvement has been stimulated in certain industrials by war-demands from Europe, the country in general is in a state of activity "which few would have dared to predict when the war began." The writer continues:

"It has often been said that when the farmers, the railroads, and the iron and steel industries are in a prosperous condition, the rest of the country will prosper in spite of itself. Now we have two of the three basic industries in an exceptionally strong position. Our farmers are harvesting the greatest crop in the nation's history, surpassing even the bumper output of 1914. Iron and steel are running practically at capacity, and the railroads are beginning to show signs of emerging from the slough of despond.

"For the first time in the history of the United States, wheat this year will reach the billion-bushel mark. This is an increase of more than one hundred and twenty million bushels over the wonderful crop of 1914. The last Government crop-report placed the wheat total at 1,002,029,000 bushels. Inasmuch as this indicated an improvement of 22,700,000 bushels since the previous estimate, there is every reasonable certainty that the crop when finally gathered will exceed rather than fall below the Government estimate. This, too, at a time of high prices, of unprecedented demand abroad, and of a reduction in the supply from other sources owing to the commercial isolation of Russia. This year we had an exportable surplus in excess of three hundred million bushels, and it is

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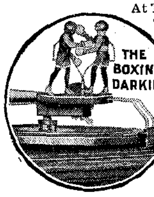

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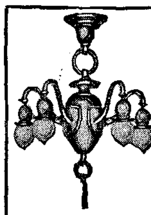
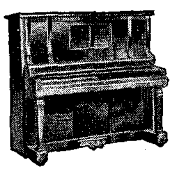
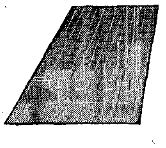


Use O-Cedar anywhere. Many people do not know that O-Cedar Polish is a perfect cleanser and renovator for lacquered brass and the like. Try it on your chandelier.

Your piano is undoubtedly the most expensive piece of furniture in your home. It should have the best of care. O-Cedar Polish will restore it to its original lustre and beauty. The better your furniture, the more you should use O-Cedar Polish.



O-Cedar Polish will make your dull floors sparkling bright, clean and attractive. Use O-Cedar on a cloth dampened with water, or renew your polish mop with O-Cedar Polish.



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reasonable to presume that we shall have available nearly one-half a billion bushels for export this fall and winter.

"Corn shows a figure in the Government estimates of 3,026,159,000 bushels, an increase of over three hundred million bushels over the final figures of 2,672,804,000 of a year ago. Oats are placed at 1,517,478,000 against 1,141,060,000 in 1914. So it will be seen that the three principal crops exhibit a heavy increase over the figures of a year ago. Minor crops, such as barley, rye, tobacco, and hay, show similar increases.

"Cotton shows a falling off from 16,135,000 bales to 10,950,000 bales. This decrease, however, is a voluntary one on the part of Southern planters, and is to be regarded as a benefit rather than otherwise owing to the restriction in the cotton market, due to war-conditions. Taken as a whole, agricultural conditions in the United States never have been so favorable, and it is fair to estimate that fully six billions of dollars in new wealth will have been taken from the soil in crops alone during the year when 1915 comes to a close—a greater amount than ever before in the history of the country.

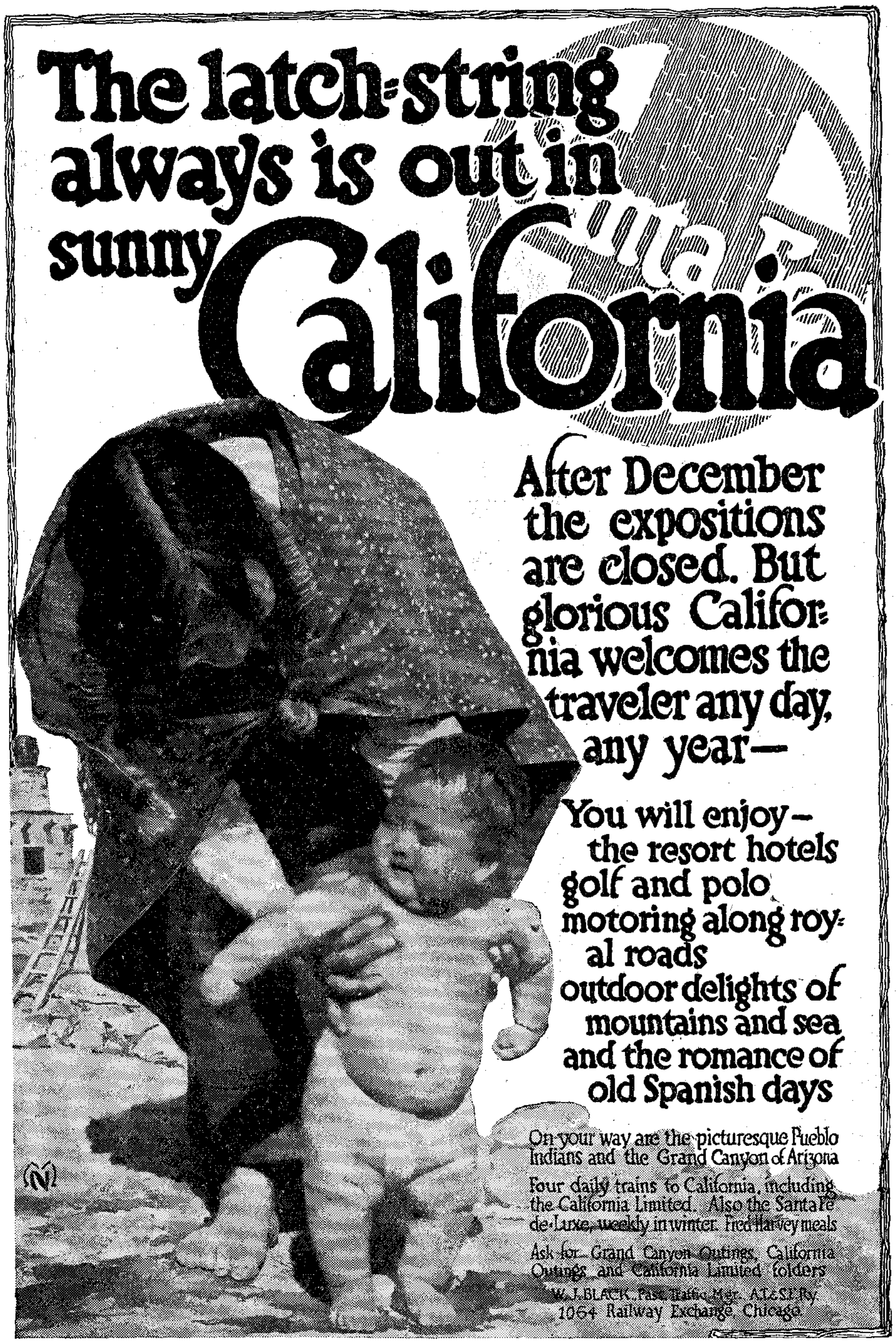
"The United States now holds more than one-fourth of all the gold in the world. On the 1st of August the nation's gold stock in cash and bullion was estimated at $2,006,399,539, and since that time nearly one hundred million dollars' worth has been imported from abroad. A year ago the steel industry was in the depths of depression. Prices were low, furnaces were idle, tens of thousands of men were out of work, and the outlook to many seemed to be poor. To-day practically every steel-plant in the country is running on full time, with all hands employed and additions being made in many cases. The vast volume of war-orders that have come from Europe is partly responsible, but only partly. The railroads are again in the market for large amounts of steel-supplies of all kinds. Building-operations are showing an increase over a year ago, and this is being reflected in increased orders for structural steel.

"The war-munitions business is the most spectacular of our activities, but only a minor feature, after all. It is anything but an unmixed blessing, since it has brought about the most frenzied spasm of stock-market speculation that has been seen for many years—a flare-up bound to burn the fingers of many uncautious persons hoping to get rich overnight.

"The cost of living, which has been undergoing a long decline since last February, is now below the average figures for even 1912 and 1913. We all remember the dire predictions of a 50 per cent. increase in prices when the war broke out. Since the high peak of September 1, 1914, however, the line on the charts indicating commodity-prices has zigzagged downward. The *Annalist* index-number, based on the wholesale prices of twenty-five food-commodities, arranged to represent an average family-food budget, stands at 139.72 against 152.08 a year ago, and averages of 146.07 for 1914 and 139.98 for 1913. It costs us less to live to-day than it has cost for nearly two years.

"The balance of international trade in our favor continues to grow at enormous figures. The favorable balance of a billion and a half dollars for the fiscal year ending last June will undoubtedly be greatly increased during the coming twelve months. Exports have nearly doubled, while imports show only a slight increase. We are feeding half the world, and helping to clothe and equip more than that. Our foreign loans, our enormous balance of trade, the decreased remittances from foreign-born Americans to Europe, and the cutting-off of the expenditures of Americans abroad have made it certain that henceforth we shall be a creditor and not a debtor nation.

"There is still a very large volume of



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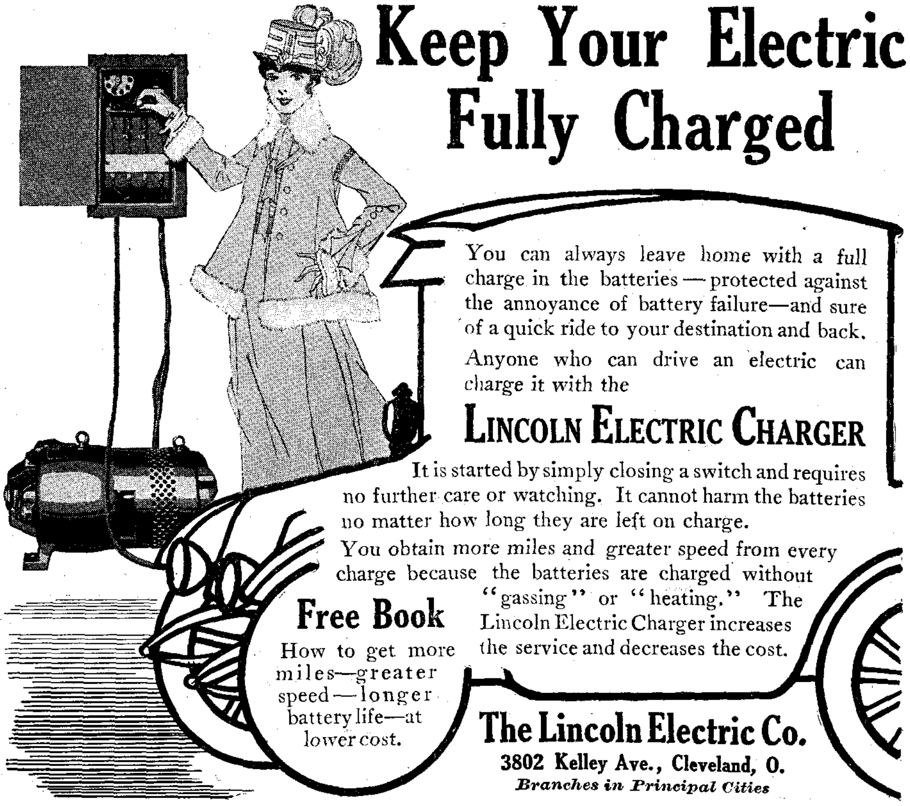

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American securities held abroad. International banking-houses have estimated the amount of our securities bought back since the war opened at more than one billion dollars. The best estimates would make it appear that there are still approximately two billion dollars of American bonds, mortgages, and stock held abroad. Naturally European investors regard their 'Americans' as the most secure investments to-day, and are loath to part with them. Unless financial conditions abroad change radically, it is not likely that we shall have to repurchase a much larger volume of our securities before the war closes. What will happen after that we can not foresee. However, we have already shown our power of absorption in this regard, and there is no reason to believe that we shall have much difficulty in buying back as much of our obligations as Europe will care to send.

"It is still too early to predict how far we shall go as a creditor nation, but exchange on New York has now supplanted sterling exchange on London as the world's standard. For the present it will remain so. Whether we shall be able to remain the financial center of the world when the war ends depends very largely on the foresight and prudence of American bankers and American investors. But we shall have this great advantage: we shall be far in the best condition of all the nations in the world, with the largest stock of gold and the soundest credit-system."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

November 17.—The Berlin *Morgenpost* states that Germany is already getting seventy tons of copper a day out of captured Servian mines.

November 18.—Berlin reports the capture of 5,000 Servians in the southern area. It is reported that several German submarines are being transported overland to Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora.

November 19.—The Servians are said to be driven from the last strip of Old Servian territory. Their refuge is in the mountainous districts in the west, where they hold a few natural fortresses commanding an area of 850 square miles, but already attacked on three sides by the enemy. At Priboj, in the north of Novi-Bazar, are Austrians under General Koevass, who descend and take Nova Varos, to the southeast. The German force driving south along the Ibar from the western Morava valley takes Raska and advances on the city of Novi-Bazar. Farther south, Pristina is approached by both Germans and Bulgarians.

Earl Kitchener arrives in Saloniki, confers with General Serrail, in command of the French forces, and is granted an interview with King Constantine.

November 20.—Capturing Novi-Bazar, the Austro-German forces direct operation against Mitrovicza, at present the Servian capital. To the southeast, in the Ibar valley, the Servians are repulsed. Vienna reports many prisoners taken daily. The Servian Legation in Rome claims an important Servian victory over the Bulgarians at Leskovac, south of Nish. The British troops at Monastir are being reenforced.

November 22.—The Bulgarians, it is said, are delaying their march on Monastir, fearing an attack of Servian forces from Katchanik.

November 23.—Berlin proclaims notable progress of Bulgarian forces southeast of Pristina, in the course of which 8,000 Servians are taken prisoner. North and northeast of this city other successes are claimed for Austro-German forces, the Servians falling back stubbornly with rear-guard actions. London reports a Russian army of 350,000 gathered to attack Bulgaria, while Italian aid to Servia is already making its way through Albania.

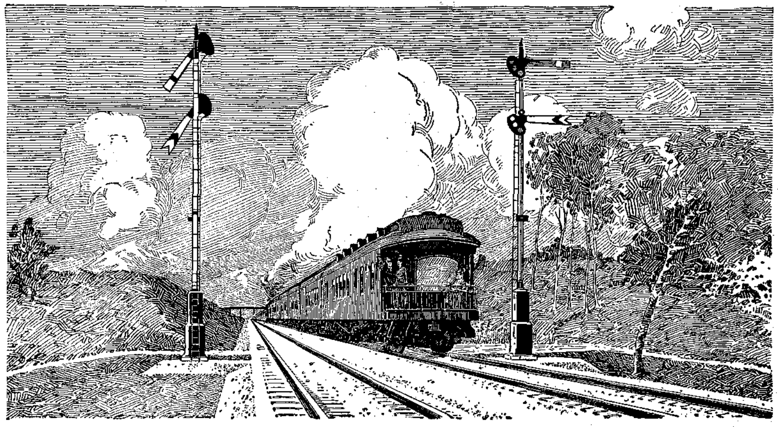
IN THE WEST

November 18.—Increased activity is indicated on both sides of the Belgo-French battle-line, suggesting a possible drive by the Germans in the Arras-Armentières region and a British drive here or northwest of this point. A British surprize-attack between Messines, Belgium, and Armentières fails. Concentrated fire of French guns is reported in the Valley of the Somme, and the bombardment of German trenches at Autreches, on the north bank of the Aisne.

November 22.—Allied artillery is apparently growing more and more active along the line, particularly in Flanders and the Champagne district.

IN THE EAST

November 18.—Austria reports over 2,500 Russian dead at Czartorysk, on the Styr, and other indications of heavy losses, as a result of a recent conflict in which the Russians, it is claimed, were



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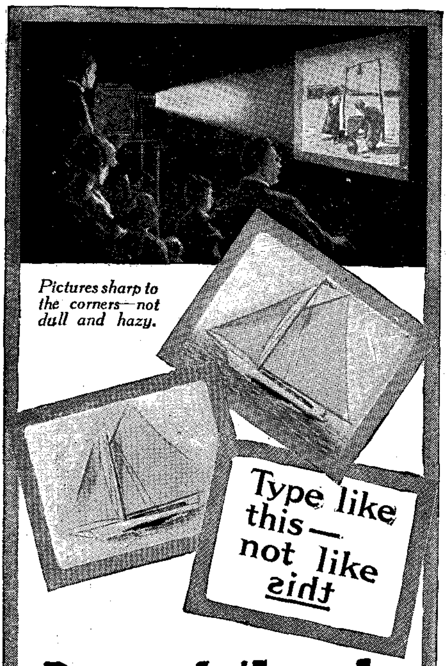
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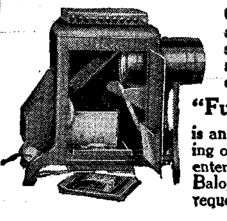

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driven back through four successive entrenched positions. Petrograd reports generally no change on the whole front, a repulsed German offensive near Olai, many German dead near Lake Sventon, and an ineffectual German offensive on the Styr.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announces in the British House of Lords that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, in command at the Dardanelles, advises the withdrawal of Allied forces there. News arrives of an appreciable success of the British troops in the Krithia Nullah, at the end of the Peninsula, on the 15th, in which nearly 300 yards of trenches were taken.

November 19.—Petrograd mentions violent artillery fire on the Riga front and a German retreat near the Poniewesch railway, west of Dvinsk. It is claimed that the Germans find Czartorysk, on the Styr, untenable, and that the Russians occupy it. Vienna reports "nothing new."

November 21.—Cologne and Constantinople dispatches tell of violent fighting in a new Allied attack at Sedd-el-Bahr, on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

GENERAL

November 5.—Allied forces in the German West African colony of Kamerun capture the city of Tibati, driving out the German colonists.

November 17.—Rome reports the capture of a supposedly impregnable Austrian position on the Corso plateau. Austrian aeroplanes bombard Verona, Vicenza, and Grado.

November 18.—Mail advices from India tell of much disquiet and incipient mutiny there, both among the civilian population and in the native regiments. Many executions and imprisonments have been necessary.

Geneva reports an Italian concentration of 500,000 men for a formidable attack on Gorizia.

Winston Spencer Churchill, ex-First Lord of the British Admiralty and ex-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (a Cabinet portfolio) dons the uniform of his regiment, and leaves London for the front.

The last ten Prussian casualty lists number 79,640, exceeding the preceding ten, which included the losses during the French offensive in the Champagne district and the resultant counter-attacks. The Prussian total of casualities is thus 2,198,918.

November 19.—The intensity of the Italian bombardment of Gorizia is reported from Geneva to be crumbling the defense of the Austrian forces holding the town, who are already in danger of having their retreat cut off.

Copenhagen reports a squadron of British destroyers and cruisers entering Cattegat in search of a rumored fleet of German torpedo-boats deploying there.

Rotterdam tells of the sinking of a German dreadnought through striking a mine in the Baltic. Thirty-three men are reported drowned.

The French Government prohibits the voluntary sale to a foreigner of any French sea-going vessel during and for a period of six months after the war.

Information reaches Washington of the plan on the part of the Triple Entente nations and Japan to draw China into the alliance opposed to the Central Powers.

November 21.—British officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ending October 25 show 474 killed, 837 wounded, and 147 missing, making a total for the war of 19,688.

November 22.—Cordite explosions in explosive factories at Nobel, Parry Sound, Ontario, Canada, destroy five magazines stored with ammunition for the Allies.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 17.—The Constitutionalists in Mexico take Temascaltepec, south of Toluca, driving the Zapatistas south toward Morelos.

November 19.—Many Villista raids are reported in the State of Sinaloa, participated in by the Mayo Indians. The town of Los Mochis is looted, four Americans and one Briton killed, and much property and live stock of the United Sugar Company plundered.

Spectacular eruptions of Stromboli volcano, Sicily, are reported.

November 20.—Defeated and nearly annihilated by an enveloping movement of troops under the Carranzista General Dieguez, near Hermosillo, General Villa and survivors of the earlier disaster at Alamito, Sonora, attempt to reach Nogales by forced marches.

DOMESTIC

November 18.—Associate Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court of the United States, requests the Secretary of State of Nebraska not to let his name appear on the Presidential primary ballot as a candidate.

Secretary Daniels announces informally prospective plans for two 36,000-ton battle-ships, to be the largest war-ships afloat.

November 19.—Following a sharp telegraphic reply by Governor Spry, of Utah, to President Wilson's second appeal for clemency in the case of the I. W. W. leader Joseph Hillstrom, condemned to death for the murder of J. G. Morrison and his son, the death sentence is carried out and Hillstrom executed by a firing-squad.

Charles B. Munday, associate of Lorimer in the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, is sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary on charges of criminal conspiracy.

The National Institute of Arts and Letters confers a gold medal upon William Dean Howells for distinguished service in letters.

November 20.—Earthquake shocks are felt in the Imperial Valley and elsewhere in southern California, but no damage is reported.

November 21.—Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that the Bureau of Mines has discovered a process of extracting radium whereby the cost of its production is lessened by two-thirds.

Dr. Ray E. Hall, a scientist and inventor, of Portland, Ore., experimenting at the University of Michigan laboratories, invents a wireless relay that automatically relays and increases the speed at which messages may be sent.

November 23.—The National City Bank of New York City announces the formation of a $50,000,000 company to develop the foreign trade of the United States, to be known as the International Finance and Developing Corporation. Its accredited purpose is to develop prospects in foreign trade, building up markets from the inside, and, if necessary, developing the resources of the countries themselves.